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NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
For First Sixteen Words
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For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS
The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay. Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST to do two hours daily work from 9 to 11 a.m. Apply Box No. 693, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4406

WANTED—AGENTS to sell INDIAN HERBAL GLYCERINE (Best Hair Tonic Cream) JAYASUNDARA CO., P. B. 297, Malabar. A

WANTED—Efficient DISTRICT AGENTS, throughout India, to deal in shares of high dividend paying and new concerns. Box No. 660, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4301

WANTED—A competent and experienced TEACHER to teach a student in Standard IV, one hour in the morning. Second Language Sanskrit. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating salary and experience to Box No. 699, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4407

WANTED—A SALESMAN for the carpet shop to be opened newly in Bombay. Pay Rs. 50–100 per month. Cash security Rs. 1,000. Apply Box No. 701, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4410

WANTED—AGENTS to sell the shares of THE PURE CENTRAL COLLIERIES LTD. 10 per cent dividend declared for 1930. Apply at 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca. (Bengal). A R 4367

WANTED—A MANAGER able to run a Cigarette Factory and also expert in this line. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 687, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4363

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. & S. for Dharampur State. One knowing Gujarati preferred; apply stating terms, caste, age, qualifications, with copies of testimonials. Private practice is not allowed to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dharampur State, (Dist. Surat). A 2534

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES to work for a progressive Life Assurance Co., as Organizers on a Handsome Salary of over Rs. 100 per month. Apply with particulars to Box No. 658, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 2485

A PREMIER INDIAN LIFE OFFICE which entertains Life Assurance on the lives of ladies desires to engage some lady canvassers on suitable remuneration to cultivate the business more extensively. Please enquire by letters giving particulars of suitability for the work. Apply to Box No. 694, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A 2563

WANTED—AGENTS (Dealers, Merchants) and CANVASERS for Pure Swadeshi Product. Household necessity—sells at slight. Small investment of Rs. 20 will give 25 per cent. profit. For particular apply to Box No. 699, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4392

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS throughout India. Burma and Ceylon for THE MUTUAL ASSURANCE BANK LTD., 62, Municipal Office Street, Dacca, (Bengal). A R 4380

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—INDIAN LADY SHORTHAND-TYPIST for Ahmedabad for well-known Indian Insurance firm. Apply stating qualifications along with testimonials if any to Box No. 700, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R 4406

Situations Wanted

EXPERIENCED STENO-TYPIST desires PART-TIME JOB, any capacity evening hours. Please apply Box No. 697, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 4404

Educational

EARN Touch Typewriting in a month. Shorthand and Specially. TYPEWRITERS all makes for Lowest Cash or Easy Monthly Payment Plan. STAN-DARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road. E 2427

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—PLOT of Land near Bombay Central Station, Lamington Road. Suitable for factories. Carages. Apply to RAMBHAU JANKOJI, Opp. Empress Theatre, Lamington Road. C R 4335

Matrimonial

WANTED—A cultured self-reliant LADY to marry and co-operate with an L.L.B. widower, devoted to Politics and without encumbrances. No restriction of caste community or religion. Please write in own handwriting to "D. L." c/o G. P. O. Box 124 Bombay. M 2429

Trade Announcement.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held shortly at a prominent place in Bandra. Intending disposers of surplus articles should communicate with WIND GATE & CO., 90, Hill Road, Bandra. T R 4391

ADVERTISER will represent MANUFACTURERS of GENUINE SWADESHI GOODS. Please write to Box No. 695, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." T R 4402

Machinery, Tools, Etc

FOR SALE—BALL TUBE MILL, Johnson Make. Brand New, capacity about 10 cwt. hour on Quartz. Cost price about Rs. 15,000. Apply for particulars Box No. 692, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N R 4399

Profession.

YOUR CLAIMS will be recovered and Decrees executed from Out-stations. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay. P R 4398

Loans

WANTED—CAPITALIST with Rs. 10,000 to organize profitable concern. Apply D. P. S. DONDI, Bhagshwar Bhuvan, P. C. Street, Dadar. L R 4400

Hotels.

MAHABLESHWAR—PARADISE HINDU HOTEL will begin from 1st April, 1931. Write immediately for coupons to LALJI DAMODAR, MANAGER, Paradise Hindu Hotel, Matheran. H R 4405

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

DYE FACTORY MACHINERY, Machine Tool's Silk Looms, Petrol Gas Generator overhauled. DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street. N R 4385

WANTED—One second hand DIESEL ENGINE or COM-POUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE of 200 to 250 I. W. P. Apply to Box No. 702, Adv. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N 2563

Property For Sale

FOR SALE IMMEDIATELY—A NEW SOAP FACTORY along with working Machinery, situated at Labaug, Khatau Terrace. Write or see at the above address. N R 4400

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 2nd March 1931, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that Mr. A. R. Dimtinkar, Dr. J. V. Vora, Mr. M. M. Desai, Mr. P. J. Marzban, Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. V. D. Govindji retire from office as members of the Standing Committee on the 1st April, 1931, and (b) Election of six members of the Standing Committee.

2. (a) Letter from the Secretary Bombay Port Trust—Intimating that the term of office of the two Trustees elected by the Municipal Corporation will expire on 31st March 1931, and (b) Election of two Trustees on the Port Trust Board.

3. (a) Schools Committee's Letter—Intimating that Messrs. A. R. Dimtinkar, I. S. Patel, Nanabhai Luxmonji, R. A. Gole, S. K. Pupala and V. C. Salsavad, Councillor Members, and Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Shufi C. Tyebil, Non-Councillor Members of the Committee will retire from office on the 1st day of April, 1931 (b) and (c) Election of six Councillor Members and two Non-Councillor Members of the Committee.

4. (a) Letter from the President Acworth Leprosy Asylum—Requesting the Corporation to elect five members on the Managing Board of the Acworth Leprosy Asylum, and (b) Election of five Members of the Board.

5. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Requesting the Corporation to take steps to make the appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1931-32 and (b) Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. A. C. Viegas and other Councillors—For re-appointing Khan Bahadur H. S. Katrak and Mr. Thakuradas J. Parikh to be Municipal Auditors.

6. Letter from the Acting Municipal Secretary—Reporting that Mr. R. P. Desai, Municipal Secretary, is due to retire on the expiry of his leave on 31st March 1931, and requesting that he may be confirmed in the post.

7. Letter from the Secretary-General, British Social Hygiene Congress—Inviting the Corporation to appoint Delegates to the Fifth Imperial Social Hygiene Congress to be held in London in July next.

8. Letter from Lakha Rajbha, late Halalkhore in the Health Department—Applying for a gratuity in consideration of his long service in the Department.

9. Letter from the Superintress, St. Catherine's Respite Home—Forwarding copy of the Annual Report of the Home together with the Balance Sheet for the year 1930.

10. Letter from Mr. Dorabji Pestonji Unwalla and others—Requesting that the well at Municipal premises Nos. 57-59, Cowasji Patel Street, may not be filled in but be covered over with a glass trap-door.

11. Letter from the Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the Institute for the year 1929-30.

12. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report together with the audited statement of accounts of the Association for the years 1929 and 1930.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.
13. Forwarding the Commissioner's returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Standing Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

14. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,189-8-0 for meeting the payment of a gratuity sanctioned to Mr. N. Y. Gupta, late clerk of the Health Department.

15. Forwarding for information a Government memorandum intimating that Mr. N. D. Mehta is entitled to a monthly salary of Rs. 3,000 for the period he acts as Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

16. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 8,344-12-1 for wiping off an accumulated deficit on the working of the Tar Mixer installed at Love Grove.

17. Forwarding for information their Resolution regarding arrangements made for the publication of Municipal advertisements, notifications, etc., in certain local newspapers.

18-19. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (18) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (19) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the

Public Notices.

Standing Committee subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS.

20. (a) Letter from the President of the 1st Session of the Joint Conference of all the Ward Local Schools Committees—Forwarding copies of Resolutions passed at the Conference, and (b) Schools Committee's Report thereon.

21. Forwarding quarterly list of unanswered references from the Corporation.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

22. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

23. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

24. Forwarding a statement of motor vehicle taxed and exempted for the quarter ending 30th June 1930.

25. Forwarding the Municipal Servants' List corrected up to 31st October, 1930.

26. Requesting sanction to the Municipal contribution in respect of the Provident Fund being paid as a special case to Laloo Premji, a steam roller driver whose services were dispensed with for wilful disobedience of orders.

27. Forwarding for information copy of a letter addressed to Government by Mr. N. D. Mehta and Mr. A. R. Dalal regarding their delivering over and receiving charge of the office of Municipal Commissioner.

28. Forwarding statements regarding cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

29. Government letter—Approving the Corporation's proposal for amendment of a rule regarding the printing and publication of registers of children of school-going age.

30. Letter from Mr. S. K. Pupala—Applying on behalf of Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

31. Letter from Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of her husband the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.

32. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from the Committees' Meetings.

33. Notice of Motion—From Mr. Ramji Bharmal—For requesting the Agents of the B.B. & C.I. and the G.I.P. Railway Administrations to furnish at an early date certain information asked for from them in connection with the question of reducing fares for season tickets.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION.

34. Regarding the alleged Police Excesses in certain parts of the City.

35. Regarding the question of the Milk Supply of Bombay.

36. Regarding the question of improving certain private lanes in G Ward.

37. Regarding the periodical inspection of timber-framed buildings in the City.

38. Regarding the question as to whether any Ward Offices or Municipal Schools could be transferred to the Gilder Tank Market Building.

39. Confirmation of the proceedings of Special Committees.

By Order of the President,
A. V. SAENIS,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 21st February, 1931.

NOTICE

TENDERS IN SEALED COVERS and addressed to the Chief Officer, of the Nasik Municipality are invited for the Supply of Kerosine Oil of 125 deg. to the Nasik Municipality for the year, commencing from 1-4-1931 to 31-3-1932.

The Tender should specify the rate at which oil will be supplied at the Nasik Municipal Store House.

The tenders should be dispatched so as to reach the undersigned not later than 28th February, 1931.

The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

The detailed information can be had from the undersigned on application.

D. B. SANEY,
CHIEF OFFICER,
Nasik Municipality.

Nasik 18-2-1931.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

WANTED URGENTLY, a really capable, qualified experienced SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS to look after Government and Palaces, and other State and Public Gardens both in the Capital and Districts and also outside the State.

Must have practical experience, be well up in colour scheme for flower beds and borders, and be able to design and lay out small new, or additions to, Gardens, and train Inspectors and gardeners, control office routine, seed sowing, and Nurseries, transplantation, etc.

Pay according to qualifications with good prospects. A house will be supplied on usual rent according to State Rules. Simple Furniture can also be had on rent.

T. A., leave, pension and gratuity according to State Rules. If a Motor car or Motor Cycle is kept, allowance is given according to State Rules.

Apply enclosing copies of testimonials, giving full particulars as to qualifications and previous experience and stating lowest terms, and minimum salary all inclusive acceptable, to

THE MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD,
The Palace,
BIKANER,
(Rajputana) 2550

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JEPAL PANACHAND KALLIANJI PANACHAND and RAMCHAND PANACHAND, of Bombay, have contracted to sell to our client their property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest, trust, inheritance, possession, charge, incumbrance, lien, easement or otherwise however is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, after which date the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or claims not so made as aforesaid.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground held on Perpetual Fardardari tenure situate, lying and being at Bibi Jan Street, (also described in old title deeds as Narayan Dhuroo Street, and mentioned in the extract from the Cadestral Survey Registrar for the Town and Island of Bombay as, Bhailpala Street) without the Fort of Bombay in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay of which the present Fardardars are Manekbai daughter of Bapuji Ragunath Trilokkar and Powabai, widow of Dadajee Ragunath Trilokkar, and the yearly Fardardari rent payable to the Fardardars in respect of the said land is Rupees four annas eight and pies six (Rs. 4-8-6) and which land contains by admeasurement according to the prior title deeds One hundred and sixty-four square yards and three-ninth of another square yard (164 3/9 square yards) or thereabouts but according to said Cadestral Survey Extract One hundred and seventy-nine square yards (179 square yards) bearing Collector's New No. A/2700, Laughton's or New Survey No. 2108 (part) and Cadestral Survey No. 668 of Mandvi Division and delineated or described on sheet number 125 of Map of the said Cadestral Survey together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Ward No. 798 and under Street No. 23, according to earlier deeds and under Street No. 24 according to subsequent deeds and subsequently under Street No. 2-4 and now under Street Nos. 52-54 and bounded according to the last Conveyance of 6th May, 1923, as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Rahimulla Sulaiman, on or towards the West by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bakhshi and the Sweeney's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Bal Bhoibhai and on or towards the South by the said Bibi Jan Street and which premises are in the occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenants.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1931.

LITTLE & CO.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2554

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 139 of 1931.

Re: PANDURANG GANESH GANDHI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parbhadevi Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, at present lying in the Civil Jail Arthur Road without the Fort of Bombay. A Debtor.
Ex parte: Rev. JOHN JOSEPH DIAS and others. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 19th day of February, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 19th day of February, 1931.

K. A. BHOSJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar,
2566

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE ERMEDIATELY PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE "STAR MAN-SION" SITUATE AT THE CORNER OF WOODHOUSE ROAD AND FAZAL ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jhaveri & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Rowli Sojpal, Mehji Sojpal and Palan Sojpal the transferees herein Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March 1931 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) the undemanded property on account and at the risk of Ibrahim Ismail Cassam the Mortgagor under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 14th May 1929, between the said Mortgagor of the one part and Dr. Ardeser Erachsha Hakim of the other part which mortgage was transferred by a transfer of mortgage dated 6th August 1929 made between Dr. Ardeser Erachsha Hakim of the first part, the mortgagor of the second part and the transferees of the third part and also pursuant to a further charge dated the 6th day of August 1929 made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said transferees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Star Mansion" situate, lying and being at the corner of Woodhouse Road and Fazal Roads in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the City and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,184 square yards or thereabouts known as plot No. 35 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3/9705, Cadestral Survey No. 89 Colaba Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 225 (37) and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Woodhouse Road on or towards the West by plot No. 36, on or towards the North by 40 feet road and on or towards the South by plot No. 34. For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Jhaveri & Co. Attorneys for the transferees at their office at No. 35 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

SALE OF "GAYA COTTAGE", situate at Cadell Road, Matunga, advertised to take place on Wednesday the 25th instant has been POSTPONED 'sine die'.

Auction Sale of very valuable immovable property at Jail Road, known as "Krishna Bhuvan", and belonging to the late Mr. Krishnaji Kondaji Contractor.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harivandas Mohandas and Co. and others vs. Bal Anand and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 23rd instant at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A piece of land with newly-built building situate on plot No. 138 of the Improvement Trust, Navroji Hill Estate, about 716 sq. yards, Street Nos. 35, etc. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements

Pathe Cinema

TO-DAY 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Robert Armstrong
Robert Armstrong

AND

Carol Lombard
Carol Lombard

IN

Love's Conquest
Love's Conquest

An All-Talking Thriller
A story of the Underworld

ALSO

CHARLIE CHASE

IN

Looking for Sally
MICKEY MOUSE

AND

Pathe Sound Gazette

Rialto Talkies

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
A THROBING COMEDY
DRAMA

Actually Filmed at the Famous
Indianapolis Track.

WILLIAM HAINES

IN

M. G. M. PICTURE WITH
THRILLING SOUND.

SPEEDWAY



ANITA PAGE, WILLIAM HAINES, and
KARL DANE in SPEEDWAY
WITH
ANITA PAGE
ERNEST TORRENCE
KARL DANE

ROYAL Opera House,

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Comedy Classic of War Days and
Partisan Nights.

THE GAY RETREAT

Featuring
TED McMANARA
SAMMY COHEN.

A Barrage of Fund that will knock
out the Blues.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3-30 p. m.

MAURICE CHEVALIER
MAURICE CHEVALIER
MAURICE CHEVALIER

IN

'Innocents Of Paris'
'Innocents Of Paris'

(Silent Version)
Brand New Copy.

Also
2 Reels Rollicking Comedy.



TABLE IS COMPLETE
WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE

AND
PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

LOVE-LORNS

Despaired from all sides, should use our Talisman "Gohar Murad" for the last time to achieve their object. Keep it with you and think of the beloved, who will at once become passionate and will try to be with you within the shortest possible time; despite being cruel minded or staying at a far off place, and more over will never seek separation. This Talisman contains in itself the special qualities such as to win the favour of officials or master and to gain victory on enemy. This is a sure and certain Talisman Remuneration Rs. 1-6 only including postage.

NOTE:—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize proving it inaccurate.

Manager.

THE PARKASH JOTISH

ASHRAM.

Post Box No 72 Lahore.

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured, picture and large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1 by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajivardn Sr. Banadassji Kaviraj,

152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

TO MAKE

Your Life

Blessed with Health, Wealth and Prosperity go through

KAM SHASTRA

Sent GRATIS

and

Post FREE

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathlawar.)

FILES

HADENSA is

known to be

the best and

quickest cure

for Piles. It's

easy to apply

and its effects

are prompt

and permanent.

Haden's

MADE IN AFRICA

Distributors in Bombay:

F. M. ZAVARI & CO.

G. F. NOTAL & CO., LTD.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS IN SILVER MARKET IN VIEW OF GENERAL BUDGET.

Good Demand For Money.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MONEY.

BOMBAY, Feb. 20. Money continued in good demand this week and the excess of treasury maturities over renewals of some Rs. 100.75 lacs, had no effect on the call rate which remained in the neighbourhood of 6 1/4 per cent. The financing of the Broach crop has begun and the trade demand, as per the Bank statement, shows an increase of about Rs. 194 lacs. In view of the improvement in commodity prices, it is generally felt that money will remain in demand for some months. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 5 3/4 per cent. three months 5 1/2 per cent. and six months 5 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th February shows a decrease of Rs. 69.61 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 8,58,48,000 as compared with Rs. 12.93 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 10.09, a decrease of 0.86 per cent under last week. Loans and inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 51.37 lacs and Rs. 60.95 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 2.09 lacs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 105.47 lacs to Rs. 9.14 crores, while other deposits have decreased by Rs. 76.20 lacs to Rs. 72.12 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

PRICE-EDGED MARKET.

Prices of gilt-edged securities eased during the early part following a decline in India sterling stocks. 3 1/2 Paper fell to as low as Rs. 61/12, closing at Rs. 61/13. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan declined from Rs. 100-2 to Rs. 99/11. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans eased to Rs. 99/2 and Rs. 95/5 and 1939/44 to Rs. 92/12. 6 per cent. Bonds 1931 and 1932 lot on anna each and are quoted at Rs. 100/2 and 101/2 respectively. 6 per cent. 1933/36 Bonds are quoted at 6 annas discount. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan further receded to Rs. 104/5. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 73/8, while 1934/37 remains unaltered at Rs. 88/12. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955/60 Loan is down by 2 annas to Rs. 82/14, while 1934 Bonds are steady at Rs. 94/8.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six and three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 17th February 1931. Total amounts offered were Rs. 850,000 and Rs. 80,75,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/4 aggregating Rs. 8,50,000 have been accepted. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98/6 and above were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The amount of three months bills accepted was Rs. 62,25,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 5-3-0 and Rs. 6-8-0 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 18th to Monday the 23rd February at Rs. 97-4-6 and Rs. 98-6-8 per cent respectively. Intermediate six and three months' treasury bills sold from 11th to 16th February amounted to Rs. 6,25,000 and Rs. 41,75,000 respectively.

Tenders for six and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 24th February 1931. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 27th February 1931. Other conditions are as usual.

RAILWAY RESERVES WIPED OFF.

The Railway Budget just published makes sorry reading in that it almost wipes off the Reserve Fund accumulations of the past several years without any reduction of freight rates on cotton. The plea put forward that the ryots would not benefit is hardly convincing. Besides the agriculturists, cotton industries at the ports and our great import trade deserves attention of the authorities. The freight rates are almost double those before the war, and this places the uncountried mills distinctly in a position of disadvantage. It is sincerely hoped that the Legislature will not fail to raise this issue during the general discussion on the budget.

The business community view with favour the drastic cut in capital expenditure in view of the fact that credit is disturbed at present and Government cannot borrow at reasonable rates of interest for long periods.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market presented a steady tone both for near and forward owing to export bills appearing and firm money position. Ready T.T. was quoted at 1s. 5-3/4d with few buyers at

1s. 5-25/32d. A large amount of export bills for forward were picked up in Calcutta and this lent support to the market. The following are the closing quotations, March 1s. 5-11/16d. April 1s. 5-5/8d. May 1s. 5-9/16d. June 1s. 5-17/32d and July/August 1s. 5-1/2d. The dollar sterling quotation kept steady around 4.85-23/32. French francs are quoted at 123.92, the Belga at 34.87 and the Italian lira at 92.80.

A Press Communique of the Dy. Controller of Currency states that remittances to the Home Treasury for the week ending 14th February amounted to £339,950 which were utilised to meet sales of sterling. The total remittances to the Home Treasury since April last amount to £13,378,686 including £5,549,686 remitted to meet sales of sterling.

GOLD.

The gold market remained dull and listless with ready quoted at Rs. 21-5-0 per tola. The upcountry demand is still slack, the daily average offtake being no better than 6,000 tolas and stocks on hand approximate 2 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates declined to Rs. 13-9-0 both for ready and delivery 2nd March. In London the quotation for gold declined to 84s. 10-1/8d. but improved at the close to 84s. 11 1/2d. In our market, the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-5-9 and Rs. 21-5-3 for ready, and Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 5th March settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 7th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £18,500 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £36,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 340,942 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £32,000.

SILVER.

Price movements in the silver market were of an irregular nature, though the volume of business was large. While ready steadily advanced from Rs. 40-9 to Rs. 42-2, delivery 6th March declined from Rs. 37-6 to Rs. 36-8, but closed at Rs. 36-14. The premium on spot delivery over March widened to as much as Rs. 5 per 100 tolas. This is mainly due to the large daily offtake of some 530 bars. Fresh arrivals this week amounted to some 6,800 bars and despite this, stocks on hand increased from 3,500 to 6,600 bars. The present abnormal conditions are likely to prevail until the publication of the General Budget on the 28th afternoon. The steadyness in Shanghai and London had little influence on the local market. In Shanghai the tael improved from 1s. 1-3/4d. to 1s. 2-1/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 12-7/16d. and 12-1/8d. for ready and 12-5/16d. and 12d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 42-1 and Rs. 40-9 for ready, Rs. 37-6 and Rs. 36-8 for 6th March settlement and Rs. 36-13 and Rs. 36-10 for 7th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £309,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £470,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 6,790 bars and Rs. 18,723 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £71,000.

SHARES.

A steadier tone prevailed on the Stock Exchange and prices of cotton mill shares were well maintained. Further rise in the price of raw cotton together with the continuance of demand for Bombay mill cloth were responsible for the present steadiness. The following are some of the fluctuations in the mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 668/12-667/8-665; Century Rs. 265-255-256/4-252/8; Central India Rs. 363/12-362/8-366/4-362/8; Crescent Rs. 72/8-70; 71/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 355-356/4-352/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 108/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 345-350; Kohinoor Rs. 140-135; New Great Rs. 165/10-163/12; Pearls Rs. 237/8-239/6-236/4; Simplex Rs. 68/12-67/8; and Swadeshi Rs. 280-282/8-278/12.

Quicker conditions obtained in the miscellaneous section. Tata Steel Ords. declined from Rs. 24 1/2 to Rs. 25 3/8 and debs. from Rs. 286/4 to Rs. 283/12 on account of further curtailment in the railway capital expenditure. Tata Hydros fell from Rs. 107/8 to Rs. 106/14, while Andhra Valley kept steady at Rs. 610 and Tata Powers at Rs. 441/4. Alcock shares improved from Rs. 161/4 to Rs. 165 and Bombay Burmahs after rising from Rs. 465 to 472/8 closed at 466-4. Bombay Trams are almost unchanged at Rs. 118/2, while Bombay Steamships quoted to Rs. 173/12. Bundi Cement shares remained steady at Rs. 13/12 and Indian Cements at Rs. 183/12. Katni Ords

show no change at Rs. 151/14, while Deids. improved to Rs. 597/8. Among railway shares Ahmed Prantij eased from Rs. 811/4 to Rs. 805 and Upper Sindh from Rs. 69 to Rs. 68. Imperial Bank shares declined from Rs. 1105 to Rs. 1090 and contributors from 273/12 to Rs. 262/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 87 and Central Banks at Rs. 14/14.

EGYPTIAN COTTON IN INDIAN MILLS.

BIG INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

An interesting light is thrown on India's increasing production of finer yarns by the Alexandria correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian Commercial". In his usual weekly cable report on the Egyptian cotton position this week he records that exports of cotton from Egypt to India from the beginning of this season until the end of January were no less than 286,668 kantars, against only 4,249 kantars in the corresponding period of 1929-30. He adds that, as a sequel to the Indian activity, the British India Steam Navigation Company has arranged for its Bombay service to call at Alexandria. So far as can be gathered, Indian purchases are chiefly of Ashmouni and Lagora in substitution of long-stapled American varieties which are relatively dearer.

TRADING IN INDIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EXCHANGE.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their market letters, dated Liverpool Feb. 4th, state as under:—EAST INDIAN FUTURES.—Trading in this new contract, which is based on the Liverpool Standard for Superfine Central Provinces Omra cotton, commenced on Monday. Initial values opened 1.15 points under American, i.e. May 4.50, and about 80 points over Bombay. A very fair business was done, Indian merchants being the principal sellers, offerings being absorbed by commission house buying for Continental account; trade buying was also in evidence. The interest displayed during the first day's trading was very encouraging, and must have proved very gratifying to those responsible for the inauguration of the contract. The market continues to attract a considerable amount of interest, and, under offerings from Indian merchants, the parity between this and the American market has widened to 120 points difference.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 20.

It is believed that the Dutch Government is likely to make an announcement in connection with the restriction of Java Crop and her exports and the report from Buda-Pest says that efforts are being made to carry on negotiations with Russia in order to induce her to fix its quote of export. Nothing can be foretold about the result of such negotiations but it seems Mr. Chadbourne and his colleagues leave no stone unturned to make the scheme presented to the International Conference, a success. The tone of the market became easier in the latter part of the week owing to big lot of sugar coming in Bombay Harbour and also on account of a big stock of Sugar in course of arriving in Bombay and other Ports. Supply being greater the demand naturally lessened. It is almost positively believed in the Sugar Market that duty on Sugar will be increased from 1st of March, though as to the amount of increase there seems much difference of opinion. Some believe it will be Rs. 1/8/- per cwt. while others believe it will be Rs. 3 to 4 per cwt. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

JAVA SUGAR.

Ready Rs. 12/9/6 & Rs. 12/5/6

January 5/12/9 & 5/9/6

February Rs. 5/5/4 & 5/4/4

Feb-March Rs. 5/4 & 5/3.

B. B. B.

Ready Rs. 12/11 & 12/7.

January Rs. 5/13 & 5/11.

RUSSIAN.

January Rs. 5/8 & 5/5.

ARRIVALS. S. S. Cohnoor,

S. S. India and S. S. Quilao

arrived during the week each

carrying a cargo of about 70,000

bags of Java Sugar. S. S. Ganges

and S. S. Hilda also arrived with

about 1000, and 500 bags of B. R.

S. Sugar, respectively.

S. S. Himalaya, with about

12,000 bags due 21st Feb. B. R. B.

S. S. C. Bank with about

70,000 bags due 23rd Feb. Russian.

S. S. Portridges with about

60,000 bags due 25th Feb. Russian.

S. S. Treylor with about 70,000

bags due 26th Feb. Russian.

OFFTAKE & STOCKS.

Offtake is estimated at about

50,000 bags and Stock, inclusive

of fresh arrivals during the

week, is estimated at about

2,50,000 bags.

The following are the quotations

ruled by the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 12/5/6 per cwt.

Tranship Rs. 5/10/6 per cwt.

F. B. H.

S. S. Quilao Rs. 5/10 per cwt.

F. B. H.

S. S. India Rs. 5/10 per cwt.

AUM

Universal Mutual Aid And Poor Houses Association Limited:

Head Office: "UNIVERSAL BUILDINGS," MADRAS.

The following are the results of the QUARTERLY DRAWING RELATING to the DONATION BONDHOLDERS of the above-said Association, held on Monday, the 16th February, 1931 under the Presidency of M. R. Ry. G. Y. Appukannu Chettiar, Hon'y. Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

Number of Bonds allotted 156,010 Number of Bonds eligible for the drawing 1,04,522.
No. of Bonds underwritten 76,836 Number of Bonds drawn 272.

FIRST RS. 1,000

BOND NO. 1,15,785 COCANADA (ANDHRA) RS. 1,000

10 OF RS. 500 EACH

Bond No.	Place.	Province.
7,50,416	Tippera	Bengal
5,73,726	Bombay	Bombay
5,84,305	Karachi	Sind
5,51,792	Guntur	Andhra
53,158		Do.
21,018	Salem	Tamil Nadu
1,14,144	Melkote	Mysoore
95,042	Bellary	Andhra
5,51,327	Ambattur	Tamil Nadu
	Guntur	Andhra

261 CASH BONUSES RS. 20 EACH

TAMIL NADU

54,042	51,491	52,237	52,765	53,282	53,895	59,268
55,483	52,648	50,375	53,788	52,756	52,973	61,054
72,206	53,652	52,100	57,349	71,368	57,203	72,089
55,065	77,277	56,418	56,297	56,880	59,004	52,172
50,516	70,846	57,065	59,732	59,689	51,863	57,780
52,336	52,852	51,276	51,659	77,296	79,033	61,273

ANDHRA PROVINCE

5,50,205	1,29,789	1,29,369	1,30,035	1,45,170	1,13,887	1,31,513
1,02,040	1,15,478	1,08,498	1,09,303	1,34,165	1,12,267	1,12,978
1,15,451	1,08,872	1,15,013	5,51,745	1,27,169	1,04,397	1,01,124
1,09,710	1,13,869	1,32,788	1,14,743	5,50,779	5,50,718	1,27,471
5,51,680	1,29,799	1,14,663	1,08,255	1,29,066	1,29,686	1,30,048
5,51,639	1,29,612	1,13,517	1,29,497	1,08,133	1,35,286	1,51,389
5,50,169	1,33,973	1,20,578	5,51,292	1,15,531	5,51,848	5,50,940
1,45,149	1,33,234	1,29,850	1,00,573	1,03,151	1,00,213	1,00,934
1,31,814	5,51,216	1,32,463	5,50,972	1,00,493	1,03,157	1,27,132
1,13,118	1,13,656	1,25,577	1,25,671			

BOMBAY CITY and MAHRATA DISTRICTS

2,55,201	5,74,775	5,75,695	5,78,790	5,74,300	5,71,607	2,55,926
2,55,552	5,70,604	2,55,923	5,72,363	5,76,108	5,75,758	2,50,039
5,77,973	5,75,359	5,77,781	2,55,712	5,72,123	2,55,714	5,73,131
5,74,188	5,74,027	2,50,138	5,73,086			

MYSOORE PROVINCE

37,127	39,558	32,424	21,237	35,157	21,430	20,457
21,315	20,119	37,479	38,856	26,060	30,308	39,111
31,330	33,104	38,504	22,014	33,877	39,922	21,913
35,575	31,761	36,387	21,930	21,987	31,294	32,157
20,425	31,664					

MR. SLOCOMBE RETURNING TO INDIA

Highly Interested In Her Political Development

The "Chicago Tribune" writes: One of the best known newspapermen in Paris, George Slocombe, is retiring from his position as Paris representative and chief foreign correspondent of the London "Daily Herald," to go to India in a few months. Mr. Slocombe, who has held his present post with the British Labour Government organ for the past 11 years, visited India last year at the outbreak of the civil disobedience movement and is highly interested in that country. "There are only three countries in the world which have any possibilities of great political, intellectual or industrial development in the near future," he said in an interview with "The Tribune." These are India, America and Russia. In India the coming year is to see the evolution of the idea of an Indian federation which will completely transform India as we know it.

ATTEMPTS AT PROPHECY. "It may be that Gandhiji and the Congress will reject the proposals for responsible government tempered by safeguards made during the recent Round Table Conference in London and accepted by the Indian delegates as representing a reasonable settlement. If this happens the conflict in India will go on and will be transformed from a struggle between the Indians of all parties and the

British governments into a struggle between the 100 per cent nationalists and those who are willing to keep the British in India as the trustees of law and order and financial stability for at least another generation. India will thus go the way of China and the way of Ireland after the consummation of the Free State.

FULL OF POSSIBILITIES. "In any case," he continued, "the next year or so in India will be full of tremendous possibilities. The danger seems to me that the Independent Party, weakened in its influence over popular opinion by the unexpected concessions made by all parties in Great Britain to the liberal demand for a large measure of responsible government may reject peaceful counsels of Gandhiji, abandon non-violence and passive resistance and resort to terrorism.

During the past eleven years Mr. Slocombe has attended almost every international Congress of note and has traveled in Spain, Italy, Germany, Austria, Russia, Egypt, India and the United States. In 1929 he was publicly thanked by Chancellor of the Exchequer Philip Snowden and Foreign Secretary Arthur Henderson for his work at the Hague Conference. In 1927 he was elected president of the Anglo-American Press Association of Paris.

GO ALL THE WAY.

Labour Paper's Advice To Premier.

The "New Leader" writes:— We welcome the release of Mr. Gandhi and the other Indian leaders, as a wise and necessary first step. But it is essential for the Government to go much further. Mr. Gandhi has demanded the release of all the political prisoners and the withdrawal of the emergency ordinances. Obviously no leader worthy of the name could accept his own freedom and enter into negotiations with his oppressors while scores of thousands of his humble followers are lying in gaol. No half measures will do. A general gaol delivery of all the political prisoners must precede any genuine attempt to secure co-operation. Mr. Gandhi's declaration that the manufacture of salt and the maintenance of the boycott will continue was to be expected. The Congress leaders dare not release their economic pressure on the Government in advance of a settlement.

AN UNFORTUNATE REFERENCE. There was a singularly unfortunate lapse in a passage in the Prime Minister's speech on Monday. He said: "..... the policy of so-called passive resistance..... is only a

polite and a sort of moral cloak for what we have been accustomed to meet for many many years in the West, and have called it by the honest name of lawlessness."

This is not the language of conciliation. One does not pursue peace in these provocative terms. In an able and courageous speech, Mr. Fenner Brockway, speaking in the name of the I. L. P., rightly entered an emphatic protest. He coupled with the demand for a general political amnesty the abandonment of such provocations as the Morant Trial, and made an effective plea for reconsideration of the proposed limited franchise. Any effective constitution must express the aspiration of the masses of the peasants and industrial workers. He stated the I. L. P. view that Britain must recognise, not only the right of Indians to decide their form of government within the British Empire, but their right to claim absolute independence if they so desired. For Socialists there can be no limitation of the elementary rights of self government and self-determination.

CAWNPORE NOTES

Convictions And Return From Jail

(From A Correspondent.) CAWNPORE, Feb. 19. Thakur Navab Singh, "Dictator", Narwal, and Diwansingh have been sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 in default 2 months' more; Messrs. Saburam Kurmi, Baburam, Bhurji, Sughashingh, Deviden, Sathoram, Banvarilal, Behari, Rajnarain and Badri to 6 months' R. I. Messrs. Surabhai, Mannilal, Mahavali, Surabhai, Babulal, Ramchandra, Sukhdoo, Chatur, Satyanarain, Gabbarsingh, Murlil, Mohan, Chanalya, Khushal and Ramprasad to 4 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 30 in default 1 month more; Messrs. Gaurishanker and Sonil to 3 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 10 in default 6 weeks' more. Messrs. Gyanisingh, Pannalal and Bhagvan were found innocent, hence they were released.

RELEASED. Pt. Rainakrishna Teveri has come back after the expiry of his term of imprisonment. He was accorded a hearty reception. Shreemati Tara Devi, Messrs. Dwarikanath Tandon, Rameshwardayal, Kanhaiprasad, Prayasingh, Sundarsingh, Muralil alias Raghabir, Uppervall, Sunderlal, Jethulal, Rameshwar, Mavalil, Munishwar, Jangisinh, Channilal alias Numbury and Channilal alias Jhankeer have also been released after serving their terms of imprisonment.

LADIES' JAIL EXPERIENCES. Shreemati Tara Devi who was in Fatehgarh jail, in relating her experiences says that inspite of the fact that she was ill, no arrangement for treatment was made. Further she alleges that the "Jamadarin", "Birkendarin" always jeered at her and denied her food. They also sang highly indecent songs before her.

RECEPTION TO LEADERS. On the night of the 17th February, both Jammalal Bajaj and Dr. Pattabhi Setaramayya passed through here on their way to Delhi. Yesterday Pt. Jawaharlalji passed through the Cawnpore station. A vast sea of human heads accorded a hearty reception to them at the station.

"DON'T WANT AN ANTI-NATIONALIST TO PRESIDE!"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir,—Referring to the account which appeared in your paper of 16th instant of the meeting held under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association to mourn the loss caused by the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru, it must be stated that the first account was divergent from facts. The correction which appeared the next day is far from accurate. As the meeting was to be held under the auspices of the Association the selection of a Chairman for the meeting entirely lay with them. The Authorities of this body had selected Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar as the Chairman for the occasion. The number present at the meeting was about 80. Before the commencement of the meeting the Chairman of the Managing Committee formally proposed Mr. Chandavarkar to the chair. Before the proposition was seconded Mr. Umanathrao Puthli (and not Mr. Padbidri Sadashivrao as reported in your paper) stood up to oppose the proposition on the ground that it was a sacrilege and an insult to the memory of Pandit Motilal Nehru who held the National Flag dear, to call upon one who had opposed its hoisting on the Municipal buildings, to preside on the occasion and proposed instead the name of Dr. Samsi. Thereupon Dr. Samsi having been called upon by the President of the Association to say whether he was agreeable to the amendment proposed observed that he would like to see a more deserving man than himself to occupy the Chair. The proposition in favour of Mr. Chandavarkar being then duly seconded and carried he occupied the chair. At this stage, some young friends numbering about 8 to 10 who were in favour of Dr. Samsi walked out and met outside the compound on the foot-path and after repeating some national slogans for 4 or 5 minutes dispersed. At the meeting presided over by Mr. Chandavarkar he observed that he was sorry that those young friends should have thought fit to leave the meeting

and thus mar the solemnity of the occasion. He added that death dissolved all differences and on an occasion like that every one should sink all political differences and pay a united homage to the departed soul. He then paid tribute to the qualities of the late Pandit and praised him for the great sacrifice he had made in the cause of the country. He then called upon Mr. R. S. Padbidri to move the main resolution.

Mr. Padbidri at the outset regretted that his young friends should have thought fit to walk out and then referred to the immense sacrifices made by Pandit Motilal and observed that the time for making mere speeches had long passed and that that was the occasion for every one to make up his mind to contribute his bit to the cause of the national movement. He urged that with a view to helping the starving millions every one should wear Khaddar and boycott foreign cloth. Rao Bahadur Talnaki and Messrs. N. S. Kowshik and G. P. Murdeshwar supported the proposition in suitable words.

Dr. Samsi who spoke in support of the resolution also remarked that he was sorry that some of his friends had taken up such an attitude.

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Secretary and Treasurer

QUERIES FOR MR. M. P. MADAN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the Thursday's (19th Feb.) issue of your paper, M. P. Madan, in giving a reply to "Panganga" under the title "Hindu or Arya?" says that Parsis—Iranian-Aryans—were ruling over India. He says that "the present day India is indebted to the Parsis in various ways and the ancient India is similarly indebted to their ancestors of yore for giving it the best of their culture in all its branches....."

In short, Mr. Madan says with pride that Parsis or Iranian-Aryans were once ruling over India with full power and then nearly all of these Iranian-Aryans became or called themselves Hindus; and "the present Parsis are their descendants." To prove this, I modestly like him, to answer the following questions.

1. Why does he say Iranian-Aryans? Does he mean to say that these Aryans came from Iran or Persia?

2. If these Iranian Aryans colonised India, when did they colonise?

3. If these Iranian-Aryans were

in power (while they were ruling) what caused them to leave the religion of Zoroaster?

4. Who were these "Parsis and Kattras"? How does he say that these belonged to the race of King "Kuru Kai Khosru"? Yours, etc.

'BHARDWAJ'

Bombay, 12, February, 20.

ARRESTS AT GUNTUR

Volunteer Sentenced For Honouring Gandhiji's Portrait

(From A Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Feb. 21.

Three ladies, and the eighth president and joint secretaries of the Guntur District Congress Committee were arrested this morning, while picketing cloth shops under Section 17 (1) Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The three Congressmen who were arrested on the 17th instant were remanded to police custody till the 28th instant. A volunteer named Ramasingh was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment at Tanai on the 17th instant. He took out a chariot procession of God Siva, attaching Gandhiji's portrait to the chariot.

Picketing continues as usual.

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"WE DEMAND JUSTICE FOR BHAGAT SINGH"

"Accused Had Not Fair Chance Of Defence"

SUNDAY'S MASS MEETING AT CHAUPATI

Speeches demanding a fair trial for Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru who have been sentenced to death in the Lahore Conspiracy Case were delivered at a mass meeting held on Chaupati sands on Sunday evening.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh of the Akali Dal and ex-G. O. C. of Congress volunteers presided. As the judgment in the case against him is to be delivered to-day (Monday) he was profusely garlanded and Sirdar Pratap Singh presented to him a piece of sacred cloth of the Sikhs and a "Kirpan" on behalf of the "Akali-Dal" as a token of his services and sacrifices.

BARE JUSTICE

In his speech—Sirdar Jamiat Singh observed that while the eyes of the whole country were turned to Delhi and they were anxiously awaiting the outcome of the Gandhi-Irwin talks, the eyes of young India were turned to Lahore Central Jail where Bhagat Singh and his colleagues who were awaiting their execution were imprisoned.

They had met, said the speaker, to demand justice for Bhagat Singh and his comrades. They did not appeal for mercy. They merely wanted justice and fair-play. They felt that the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case did not get a fair chance to defend themselves.

Bhagat Singh's father contended that on the day on which Bhagat Singh was charged with murder, Bhagat Singh was not in Lahore but he was at Calcutta. Proper facilities to lead evidence to that effect were refused to him.

THEIR LOVE OF FREEDOM
The speaker appealed to Gandhiji and the Congress to make the demand that Bhagat Singh and his comrades should be released, one of the conditions for peace. He admitted that as Congressmen the majority of Indians were pledged to non-violence and opposed to the methods

of revolutionaries whom they held to be "misguided individuals" but in spite of it they could not help admiring their readiness to suffer and sacrifice and their love of freedom was indisputable.

"STRUGGLE MUST GO ON"

Mr. Abdul Majeed warned the authorities that the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades would not improve the situation. On the contrary it would intensify the discontent in the country. He exhorted the audience to remember that they had unfurled the flag of complete independence and there was no need of their looking to Delhi. "Let the peace talks and in whatever way, the struggle for complete independence must go on", he concluded.

TURN UP AT CORPORATION

Mrs. Lilavati Hansotia laid stress on the boycott of British goods and appealed to the audience to use only Swadeshi articles.

She also appealed to the audience to be present at the Corporation on Monday afternoon in their large numbers and to demonstrate that they were opposed to the idea of presenting any address to Lord Irwin the outgoing Viceroy or to Lord Willingdon, the new Viceroy.

PEOPLE'S CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Mr. Tayab Sheikh appealed to the Congress leadership to give a lead to the masses by organising a party of the workers and peasants and for working on the lines suggested by the Girmil Kamgar Union in its letter to the Working Committee of the Congress and electing a constituent assembly of the people.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting and demanded that Bhagat Singh and his comrades should be saved from the gallows. The meeting came to an end with offering of prayers for a "change in the heart" of British bureaucrats in India.

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION OF CHINESE AND INDIAN PAINTINGS.

At The Town Hall.

The exhibition of Chinese paintings, old and new, supplemented by some select examples of modern Indian paintings arranged by the Society for the encouragement of Indian Art, to be opened this evening by Sir John and Lady Beaumont is, for more reasons than one, an important undertaking. Mr. Jan Poo Kou, the Chinese artist, has brought with him and displayed ancient Chinese paintings along with his modern work. A comparative study of the paintings by Mr. Kau and the ancient paintings of his land should be more than merely interesting curiosity. They should be as they are, definitely, instructive. Students of Eastern art, past and present, will find more than enough material to provoke helpful thought and interest. The collection of modern Indian painting is not without many examples of more than average merit the preliminary preparations for the exhibitions being, at the time of this notice, incomplete a lengthier review of the Exhibition is reserved for a future date this week. But it may be pointed out that the Exhibition should not be missed by any genuinely interested in Eastern art.

MEERUT ACCUSED.

Must Be Included In General Amnesty.

The "New Statesman" writes in Mail Week:

The first step in conciliation has been taken in India. Mr. Gandhi with a number of other Congress leaders has been released from goal. How he will use his freedom remains to be seen. He professes an "open" and unbiased mind on the new situation, and he is apparently ready for friendly discussion. But he is not yet ready to call off civil disobedience, he still stands by the boycott of drink and foreign cloth and the "natural right" of manufacturing salt. He also insists, which is a good deal more reasonable, on the necessity of a general amnesty for political prisoners. That we hope soon to

see; the British Government is not likely to be backward in the matter, if the Mahatma and his friends will only behave sensibly. But if there is to be such an amnesty, we should be glad to know that it will extend to the Meerut "conspirators"—or at least, that some more satisfactory explanation than we have yet had will be given of the treatment of these unfortunate men. They have been subjected to a protracted examination, but have not yet been committed for proper trial. Serious allegations have been made about their treatment in goal which, whether true or not, are damaging to the reputation of British justice. Some of them undoubtedly have suffered severely in health, and indeed two summers in close confinement in itself a very serious punishment. And the Meerut prisoners have yet to be convicted of any crime.

LABOUR SOLIDARITY THREATENED MOSLEY TO RESIGN?

LONDON, Feb. 22.

British politics are becoming curiously complicated. With Conservatives split up by "Imperialist" press Lords as illustrated in East-Islington by-election and Mr. Churchill remaining aloof on the Indian question, now Labourites are threatened with a definite rupture in their own ranks. There is a distinct possibility that Sir Oswald Mosley and his followers will resign from the Labour Party in the course of the week. By the middle of week the "Mosley Group" will be publishing a pamphlet outlining their policy as distinct from the official Labour policy preparatory to their launching a platform for campaign in all principal industrial centres.

The Press Association's Lobby correspondent foresees the likelihood of the official Labourites interpreting this development as a challenge which will involve the question of party discipline; therefore Sir W. Mosley and his henchmen may anticipate official action by resigning from the Party.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

MADHIV BAGH SWADESHI BAZAAR

The bazaar was closed yesterday on account of "War Council" arrest.

The Bazaar will open to-day (last day) from 3-30 to 10 p.m.

The well-known singer Master Vasant will sing Sangit. Time 6-30 to 8-30 and 9 to 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

MINOCHERHOMJI. Miss Shirin-bai Manchershaw Bejonji Minocherhomji, of Juhu, sister of Jalejar, Mehernai, Maneckbai and Khorsheedai. Funeral this evening at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Gibbs Road, Doongewadi.

THREE ARTS CIRCLE

The Director, The Indian State Broadcasting Services, has invited The Three Arts on Tuesday the 24th February 1931 at "Radio House" Apollo Bunder at 9 p.m. as there will be a musical programme that evening.

MOSLEM STUDENTS' UNION

Members of the Union will go on a sea trip on March 1; those intending to join are requested to see the Secretary, or to communicate with him.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Japan per s.s. "Tamatsuru Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Monday the 23rd inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shunko Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on Feb. 20 and is due to arrive on Feb. 24.

THE BHAYNAGAR SCHOOL AND HOME FOR THE BLIND.
The Annual General Meeting of the Bhaynagar School and Home for the Blind will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. at the rooms of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited, Fort.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS.
The Band of 1st. Battalion East Lancashire Regiment, will play at Sir P. M. Mehta Gardens, Malabar Hills, to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received a sample tin of "Bora" boot polish manufactured by Silpalaya, Chandranagore. It is a good substitute for similar boot polishes of foreign make.

ISMAIL COLLEGE, ANDHERI

The annual prize distribution ceremony of the Ismail College Jogheshwari, will be held in the College premises on March 1, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Sir Mohammed Yusuf will preside and distribute the prizes.

GARDEN PARTY TO SIR MOHAMMED YUSUF

The Principal of the Ismail College, Jogheshwari, and Mrs. M. B. Rehman will give a Garden Party in honour of Sir Mohammed Yusuf in the College premises on March 1, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SYDENHAM COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING

The Annual Social Gathering of the Sydenham College Students' Union will be held in the College premises on Friday, Feb. 27, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Lalji Naranjee will preside.

YELLOW JOURNALISM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir—"Victory for R. T. C." Moral of Islington By-election! India's enemies routed! Such were the headlines that appeared in yesterday's issue of the "Daily Mail." Are any of these assertions maintainable on the results of the poll? The answer is simple. India was not made a party issue by any candidate of the official parties, except of the Empire Crusader. With what results? He has been able to secure on the strength of his Indian policy more votes than the official Conservative candidate. If these figures have any meaning at all they indicate the strength of the policy advocated by Messrs. Churchill and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. These headlines are dire distortions of facts. The aim of true journalism is the guidance of the public opinion and not its misguidance. If the misrepresentation, here involved, is not influenced by the improper motive of securing a following for the R. T. C. proposals, by means, fair or foul, then an editorial withdrawal and apology is due to the public. I hope, Sir, that you and your journal will combat with all the force at your command, such perverse type of journalism for the sake both of your profession and the public.—Yours, etc., H. B. SONPAL.

KONKAN AGRICULTURISTS' GRIEVANCES

Gov'ts Niggardiness To Remedy Them

SCHEMES OUTLINED AT CONFERENCE IN CITY

The grievances of agriculturists of Konkan were brought to the fore at the Conference of the Taluka Development Associations (Konkan Division) held at the Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thakarsy Memorial Building, Fort, Bombay on Sunday. Mr. S. R. Bhise, the Chairman of the Reception Committee deplored that while Government could find millions of rupees to waste on a scheme like the Backbay Reclamation they could not spend even a pie for the development of the agricultural conditions of the villages. Dewan Bahadur Kamblil, Minister for Agriculture to the Bombay Government who presided over the Conference promised nothing but asked the Conference to carry on propaganda work to popularise the improved methods of cultivation.

FORCED MIGRATION TO TOWNS

Mr. S. R. Bhise, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech said that the economic and other conditions of Konkan differed considerably with those of other Talukas and therefore they had to chalk out their own line of development. The agriculturists of Konkan were forced to migrate to Bombay after harvest and their chief aim must be to provide a stable cottage industry to the peasants to provide work during those idle times. He pointed out the necessity of improving the general condition of the agriculturists. Otherwise the exodus of villagers to industrial towns would increase to the detriment of the country. He complained that the Government did not pay any attention to the scarcity of water in Konkan. Though there was a heavy rainfall, the scarcity was felt immediately after the monsoon as there was no irrigation system worth the name.

IMPROVEMENTS ALL ROUND

Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kamblil, in his presidential address said, The object of the Taluka Development associations was to introduce agricultural improvements in all the nooks and corners of each Taluka so that even the poorest and the humblest agriculturists should get the benefit of the improved methods of cultivation. The staff of the agricultural department was hardly sufficient to reach every village or Taluka and hence the idea of starting Taluka Development institutions was first thought of by Sir Chunilal Mehta in 1922. He impressed upon the Government the necessity of such associations which would serve as a medium or link between the agricultural department and the public. Those associations need not undertake any experimental work themselves, but it would be sufficient if they devoted their attention in spreading the knowledge of agricultural improvement which were found to be successful on experimental farms. This idea was very much appreciated and as many as 80 associations had been started in the Presidency in the last 10 years. Some of these associations were

doing really good work but the time had come to change their methods so as to show more tangible results.

SCHEMES OUTLINED

One of the defects in the method of propaganda was that the work was very much scattered and there was no continuity of work in the same tract. In order that even the illiterate agriculturists should get the advantage of their activities they should concentrate all their attention to a few select villages in each Taluka where every kind of agricultural improvement must be introduced. The financial difficulties of the agriculturists should be met by organising a co-operative society, and each village should also have a grain depot to supply the needs of poor agriculturists as well as to solve the problems of pure seed supply. He also suggested the establishment of village Panchayats.

GRAIN BANKS

Proceeding the speaker said that the co-operative movement had not spread in the Konkan division and hoped that they would pay more attention to the development of that movement. It would be worth their while to attach more importance to the work of the non-credit societies such as seed societies, cat-breeding societies, etc. which were sure to do immense good to the cultivators.

There was a good scope for starting grain Banks in every important village as it was less burdensome to an ordinary cultivator to contribute one maund of grain than to pay even a paltry subscription in coin. The beneficial effect of such banks could be seen in the Mokhadra petha of the Thana District where there were 25 grain depots to supply the wants of 44 villages. The total quantity advanced varied from 4000 to 5000 maunds per year which was advanced on condition of returning the quantity at 12 1/2 per cent premium after harvest. The Bank had been able to build up a reserve of more than Rs. 4000 by the sale of surplus produce.

In conclusion the speaker asked the office bearers not to be content by entrusting the work of propaganda to paid workers but to take a personal interest in the matter.

RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions requesting the Government to resume the grants of several Taluka Development Associations which have been stopped, to introduce "agriculture" as a subject of study in primary and secondary schools, to establish Land Mortgage Banks in every Taluka, to reduce railway and steamer freights for food stuffs and vegetables by 50 per cent, to give licenses for fire arms to agriculturists more freely to undertake the economic survey of at least one Taluka in every district with the help of the University, to abolish grazing fees in the forests, to standardize weights and scales in the presidency and to reconstruct at least two or three villages in every Taluka on model lines were passed.

"INDIAN GOVT. IS ESTABLISHED BY THE WILL OF BRITISH PEOPLE AND NOT INDIANS"

Sjt. Kumarappa's Statement Before Ahmedabad Magistrate

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD Feb. 21.
The case of Sjt. Kumarappa, on whom an order under Section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, was served, came for hearing to-day before the City Magistrate, Mr. M. P. Desai, when he made the following statement. Judgment was reserved.

"In the order under Section 112, Criminal Procedure Code, served on me on the 3rd instant I have been accused of a very serious charge. It is stated that I am writing sensational articles in 'Young India' so as to cause feelings of contempt and disaffection among the public against Government established by Law. If this charge is substantiated then I am guilty of a most heinous offence and I am a traitor to my Motherland, as all loyal citizens are bound to obey the will of the people as expressed in the law of the land. In so far as they are not definitely immoral, on the strength of this allegation I am asked to show cause why I should not be bound over for a year to be of good behaviour. Before I give any reasons I may be permitted to examine the charge levelled against me.

NOT TAKING PART.

For reasons that I shall state later, I am not going to take part in the proceedings of this Court

beyond submitting this statement, and so I shall leave the first point that arises, viz., the formalities connected with identifying me with the writer in 'Young India' to you.

NOT GUILTY OF DISAFFECTION.

I shall take up the consideration of the position of the present Government of India. Has the Government of India any pretence to be styled so? The Government of India is established by an act of the Parliament of Great Britain and the British Parliament represents the will of the British people. So this Government can only function as a legal body in London but not in Peking, Timbuctoo or Delhi, in which it becomes an illegal body. Where there is no ground for bond of affection, it naturally follows that I cannot be guilty of spreading disaffection.

As regards the statement that I am causing feelings of contempt I am afraid you are totally misinformed. It is not I who bring it into disrepute. As long as the public is capable of reacting in a human way what feeling, may I ask, will the ridiculous sight of full-grown sergeants chasing street urchins to snatch bits of paper

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"THE CASE FOR INDIA."

(Continued from page 6.)
broken up, rest on their arms until they must fight again.

"But then they will have to fight again. A people so aroused, so patient and so tenacious, will not forget. The play is not over. 1921 was the First Act; 1930 was the Second Act. There will be a Third."

Dr. Durant describes the appalling condition of India with such truth and force that it is bound to set the reader on fire, unless he is just an iceberg. He calls on his countrymen, who are true to American traditions of liberty and who still believe that taxation without representation is tyranny, to show their active goodwill to the Washingtons and Jeffersons, the Franklins and Tom Paines of India. He believes, too, that it is a moral obligation of Americans as individuals to leave no word unturned until the case of India has been presented to the world, for no one should stand by "in ignorant comfort while one-fifth of mankind is on Golgotha."

Mr. Will Durant discusses the Indian problem from cultural, social, political and economic standpoint. The present volume is in form, a general survey of contemporary India, and in substance it is careful, frank and unflinching. Dr. Durant does not hesitate to speak plainly about what he discovers, no matter how unpleasant it may be to imperialists. The prosperity that they talk of is subjected to an unsentimental analysis, and shown to be full of moonshine. A group of foreigners is growing enormously rich, but the great majority of people in India are poor, and are steadily growing poorer. The book is illuminating not only for Americans, but for Indians as well. Indeed, every Indian worthy to bear that proud title should read and re-read this brilliant masterpiece until he has thoroughly digested its contents. It is published by Simon and Schuster, 336 Fourth Avenue, New York City. It is sold in the United States for two dollars, which in Indian money will be about six rupees.

KANITKAR GIVEN 3 MONTHS

Mr. R. P. Kanitkar, Author and Editor, "Chitramaya Jagat," Poona, and 3rd Dictator of Poona Youth League was arrested and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine Rs. 100 or in default 15 days further imprisonment for publishing two Bulletins on the 12th and 15th inst.

and their white caps, draw so forth?

NOT MY FAULT!

Who in his senses can expect love to follow latibis? Saints like Gandhiji may kiss the hand that smites them, but is not that too much to expect the common populace? charges the proper way to engage Surely you do not hold latibis der affection for the Government.

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"AL-AMAN" ID NUMBER

Like several other Urdu papers the "Al-Aman" of Delhi has also dedicated its ID Number this year to the memory of late Maulana Mohamed Ali. It contains several poems and articles on the departed leader and extracts from his writings. A reproduction of his historic statement before the court during the famous Karachi trial reminds the reader of his fearless nature

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY FEBRUARY 23, 1931.

WHY SHIRK INQUIRY?

Despite Government's attempts to whitewash the scandalous excesses of the police in dispersing the women processionists of Borsad on the 21st January, those excesses have received enough authentic publicity to enable people to make their own conclusions. We have ourselves published various accounts of the incidents based on first-hand evidence and related by persons of unimpeachable veracity like Shri. Kasturba Gandhi, Lady Vidya-gauri, Lady Sulochana, Mrs. Khamabai Row, and Mr. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society. We are publishing to-day a most elaborate and authoritative report by Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., and Mr. K. J. Chitalla, both of the Servants of India Society, who on behalf of the Society made a most searching exhaustive inquiry on the spot. They undertook the inquiry specially because the Borsad authorities had the temerity to order Mr. A. V. Thakkar to leave Borsad and not to enter the whole taluka for two months. They recorded the statements of 128 persons including those who had suffered at the hands of the police or were witnesses to the assaults. And these two investigators now state as their considered opinion that "the Borsad happenings form one of the darkest episodes in the recent history of India and that they have tremendously lowered the British Government in the eyes of the public."

As the incidents in question are by now familiar to our readers it is unnecessary to review them in detail. It may be noted, however, that Messrs. Bakhale and Chitalla's report substantially coincides with the popular version of the incidents and unreservedly contradicts the two official Press Notes. The main findings in the report are that 159 women and 13 men were injured by the police; that in the lathi charges on women "many ladies were injured by lathi blows and butt-ends of rifles, some were kicked, some had their hair pulled and were dragged and a few even fainted"; that "of the women we saw 29 or 31 per cent. had visible marks of injuries seen by us; 31 per cent. of the women complained that

they were having pain for some days after they were beaten;... and that 9 per cent. informed us that they fainted when they were being beaten." The report states, too, that "with the percentage of casualties among women (13.3) and men (1.2) and having regard to the fact that most men were beaten outside the processions it is impossible to believe that women were injured during the process of men being chased away."

By no means the least important part of the report is that which analyses the two official Press Notes and extracts from the Kaira District Gazette, also an official publication, published every week by the Magistrate himself. The report points out a number of contradictions in all these official versions regarding the throwing of stones and dust, injury to policemen and the extent of the force used and several other points. The report then states that "these contradictions represent anything but a true picture of the Borsad happenings", and that "the allegations regarding the Borsad police arming themselves with lethal weapons is baseless and an afterthought, calculated to justify the police action and to discredit the non-violent nature of the processionists." The authors of the report have also arrived at the conclusion that the processions were exclusively of women, that "no stones and no dust were thrown at the police as alleged in the Press Note, and that no policeman was injured." And they observe, with reference to the allegation that several of the policemen seemed to be drunk, that "the actions of the police, whether they were drunk or not, were such as would put to shame the conceivable actions of even the dead drunk."

Messrs. Bakhale and Chitalla's report is at once the most complete exposure of the police excesses in question and the most convincing condemnation of those excesses. Reports like these have done a great deal more than make a prima facie case against the police. And if Government, continue to shirk an enquiry and flout public opinion, the people will know what to think of the officials concerned and why they are not disposed to clear themselves before an impartial tribunal. With regard to the familiar official objection that inquiries like those demanded weaken authority, the "Daily Herald", the organ of the Labour Cabinet, rightly points out that proper inquiries strengthen rather than weaken authority and that shirking an inquiry only breeds suspicion. The paper finally remarks that if the above objection "proves the sole barrier on the road which may lead to peace and settlement then the barrier must yield." That, however, is only half true. Settlement or no settlement, an inquiry into police excesses is essential in the interests of justice.

'INDIA'S NON-VIOLENT
REVOLUTION'

Dr. Haridas T. Mazumdar, who was Gandhi's companion on his March, has started the publication from New York of a new series—"India To-day and To-morrow" (20, Versey Street, New York). Of informative book-lets "Our attempt," as he says, "shall be to present first hand, reliable and documentary material regarding India's non-violent revolution which re-echoes to the credit of Gandhi and his fellow-countrymen and promises the birth of a warless world." The first volume that is just out eminently satisfies expectations. It is entitled "India's Non-violent Revolution" and deals with the period between the beginning of Gandhi's march and the breakdown of the Peace Negotiations. He describes the movement in clear and graphic language giving details regarding its re-echoes on both the parties, repression on the one side and the response of the people on the other. It is a strictly truthful picture that Doctor Mazumdar has drawn. And, to enable a better appreciation of it he has provided a background in a brief history of the immediate past and an unorthodox description of Mahatma Gandhi and his philosophy. Doctor Mazumdar sums up the position regarding the fight and the possibilities of the philosophy underlying it thus:

"Come what may, this is a fight to the finish. The people of India are determined to get the reins of Government in their own hands. In this fight all the suffering shall be invited by the people; in this fight no violent resistance shall be offered to the duty(?) constituted authorities. India and Gandhi are determined, volunteers of violence to the contrary notwithstanding, that by this method of non-violent resistance, the nearest approximation to a moral equivalent of war, the world may be weaned away from the philosophy of force and that a new era of

good-will, mutual understanding and love may be inaugurated."

This adds emphasis to Dr. Mazumdar's eloquent triple message to the Indian people, the citizens of the world, and the British public. Those Britishers who can see nothing except the devil in Indians would do well to read the message, the message of a typical Indian, who if he yearns for freedom from British domination is yet responsive to little acts of graceful courtesy on the part of his opponents. They will also do well to take a longer and broader view of the Gandhi movement which is a challenge to war and armaments. We heartily congratulate Doctor Mazumdar on the authorship of this very commendable booklet. We hope the others in the series will be published soon and will command the popularity that the series will undoubtedly deserve. For, the service that Doctor Mazumdar is doing is as much national as it is international.

SPARE BOMBAY THE
INDIGNITY.

It is understood that at today's meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation priority will be asked for the discussion of the motion tabled by Shriyut Byramji Jeejeebhoy for the presentation of a Civic Address to Lord Irwin when he leaves Bombay on the conclusion of his term of office. It will be the infliction of a gross indignity on the public of Bombay if the Corporation agrees to present such an address. We hope the move to secure an early discussion of the motion will be scotched to-day and whenever the motion comes up, it will be summarily rejected. Bombay has suffered heavily from the repression of the Irwin regime. The 'lathi' charges, the depositing of 'sevaks' in a deserted place, the numerous arrests are all fresh in the public mind. The Bombay Municipal Corporation should consider it its duty to pay a tribute to the remarkable spirit of non-violence displayed during the last several months by the public of this city. Instead of this it is asked to pay tribute to Britain's chief Agent in India who sanctioned the regime of repression. Ratepayers in every ward must call upon their representatives not to dishonour Bombay by agreeing to this insulting proposal.

ANOTHER 'MANIFESTO'.

Messrs. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Pannirselvam, Zafrullah Khan, Sampuran Singh, Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Raja Sher Mahomed Khan and Sardar Ujjal Singh, who returned on Saturday from their R.T.C. trip have issued a statement in which they "humbly but most earnestly appeal for a calm consideration of the fundamental principles of the future Indian Constitution which have emerged from the deliberations of the Conference." These are some of the men who have cynically betrayed, not merely refused to consider calmly, the fundamental principles of popular representation. Their humble and most earnest appeal is really unblushing temerity. But why are they so entirely lost to all the finer senses?

MY YERAVDA JAIL
EXPERIENCES.

(BY R. D. BALIWALA.)
In my last article I have narrated my Visapur Jail experiences; now let us have a peep behind the Yeravda Prison walls. In Visapur I received a communication from the Government placing me in class 'B' and as there is no 'B' class accommodation in that jail I was transferred to Yeravda Central Prison. According to the Jail manual 'B' class prisoners are entitled for Inter Class ticket but for reasons not known to me I was taken to Poona in a third class though there was ample accommodation in Inter Class. This is how the classification works! The distance between Poona Station and Yeravda Jail is well over three miles so I insisted upon being taken to Yeravda in a car. But my guardians denied all knowledge of jail rules and ultimately compelled me to go with them on foot. We left Poona station at 3-30 p.m. and reached Yeravda at 5 p.m. The jail was closed but the Police Jamaradar was waiting to receive me. He took me in and subjected me to all sorts of humiliating treatment. First he ordered me to sit straight on the ground and then he asked me to take out all my clothes.

THE RECEPTION.
I protested against this treatment but it was no avail. I was surrounded by a couple of policemen and searched in a most humiliating manner. In Visapur I had

heard wonderful stories about treatment of politicals lodged in Yeravda Jail and therefore I was not the least surprised at this sort of humiliating treatment offered even to 'B' class prisoners. I was then kept in the detention barrack. All the 'B' class prisoners coming to Yeravda are first kept in this barrack for a couple of days and then they are taken to the 'B' class ward. The cells in the detention barrack are not without holes for the rats to come in and go out as they like. Latrines are also not provided; so prisoners have to answer the call of nature in the cell even during day time. Dr. Antrolker of Sholapur who is sentenced to 14 years R. I. is confined in this barrack for the last two months in spite of the fact that he is a 'B' class prisoner. There is no reason why he should be kept in isolation and not allowed to mix with the other 'B' class prisoners. I was then removed to the 'B' class ward and given tin-smith's work. Lalji Pendse, and N. V. Gadgil were doing carpenter's job while Seth Virchand Panachand and Mahomed Ali Kasuri were asked to prepare twenty feet of tape per day. I am sure 'B' class prisoners are not to be given such type of hard work according to the jail manual. But Yeravda Jail authorities have got their own notion about classification. The working hours are from 7 a.m. to 9 a.m. and from 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and as the jail opens at 6-45 a.m. we hardly get even fifteen minutes for going to the privy and washing our face. The privy is all open and kept in a very bad condition.

TREATED LIKE FELONS.
The wardens in charge of the 'B' class prisoners are no respecters of persons. They use all sorts of insulting words and are very fond of making 'khatas' whether it is Seth Virchand Panachand or Sjt. Tulipud or Mahomed Ali Kasuri they care two brass farthings. They think and believe that a prisoner is a prisoner after all and must be treated as an ordinary felon. They not only boss over us but also keep a strict watch on us and make us work like a felon. The Yeravda Jail authorities have given them a long rope to deal with 'B' class prisoners as they like and they are taking full advantage of it. As a matter of fact the 'B' class prisoners in Yeravda Jail are not treated with due respect. They are subjected to daily search in the evening, made to stand barefooted in a line with history book kept open in the hand on inspection day and whenever taken before the Superintendent they are ordered to sit down on the floor instead of providing them with chairs.

LOCKING UP BEFORE EVENING.
The food was also bad and insufficient. We were given thick Rangoon rice which is very hard to digest. The Dal and vegetables contained very little 'masala' and gave a very bad taste.

Another serious complaint is about locking-up of 'B' class prisoners. In other jails they are locked up only after 6 p.m. but in Yeravda we were locked up even before 5 p.m. on week days and at 2-30 p.m. on Sundays. In Thana even 'C' class prisoners are not locked up before 4 p.m. on Sundays, why then should 'B' class prisoners in Yeravda be locked up as early as 2-30 p.m.? And who could think of taking his night meal at 2 p.m.? Will the Yeravda Jail authorities ponder over these simple questions?

As regards letters, parcels, and interviews the Yeravda Jail authorities are very negligent. A letter addressed to Lalji Pendse was given to him after one month of its arrival in the office, similarly a parcel of soap, cakes and books sent to me was handed over to me after full twenty days of its arrival in the office!

HARDSHIPS OF 'C' CLASS.

When 'B' class prisoners are treated in this scant manner it is easy to imagine the hardships inflicted upon the 'C' class prisoners. Men like Sjt. Bhungara, Abidally Rajah, Bhava B.A., L.L.B. of Saktara, Sjt. Gadgil, Vice-President of the Poona Municipality are ruling in the 'C' class. The Government has fully exposed the sham of classification by reducing the Vice-President of the Poona Municipality from 'B' to 'C' class. All these men of high status and public reputation are being treated like ordinary felons. Sjt. H. D. Rajah was beaten, handcuffed and is still confined in a solitary cell. Sjt. Bhungara met with the same fate and was transferred to Nasik. In Yeravda 'C' class assaults and abuses are a common occurrence. Work given is also very hard and the rigours of 'Chakki' has broken the health of many a young man. There is a scarcity of water and the clothing and bedding are also insufficient. Only one pair of clothing is given to each prisoner and the bedding consists of one 'chatta' and one worn-out blanket. As regards the food the less said the better. There have been several hunger-strikes but the jail authorities are as adamant as ever.

In short Yeravda is Yampuri and steps must be immediately taken to appoint a non-official committee of enquiry to investigate into the working of this wonderful jail.

"THE CASE FOR INDIA." AMERICAN SCHOLAR'S VIEW OF INDIA.

(By Dr. SUDHINDRA BOSE, M.A., Ph.D. Lecturer in Political Science State University of Iowa, U.S.A.)

Dr. Will Durant, one of the foremost American interpreters of human culture, has just put out a remarkable book dealing with the present conflict in India. No such a book, to my knowledge, has ever been written by an Englishman on behalf of India. The book is a credit to American scholarship. It is a magnificent work, easily the best book of the year on India.

The title of the volume is "The Case for India." Mr. Durant ferrets out the irrefutable facts, and pours them out with matchless vigor, precision and eloquence. With one or two exceptions, I know of no book in the English language which presents such an authentic picture of India in such a moving way. It is destined to be an outstanding literary event of the year. The keynote of the book is that "self-government of India by Indians could not have worse results than the present form of alien domination."

CAUSE OF INDIAN POVERTY... Dr. Durant is a former professor of philosophy at Columbia University, New York City. His books on philosophy are among the best sellers in the United States. In 1929 and 1930 Will Durant made an extensive journey through India in order to collect first hand material for his "magnus opus," "The Story of Civilization," the first volume of which will deal with the Orient.

But India's present plight moved him no less than her past splendour; and out of his vast reading and rich personal observations comes this book, "The Case for India." In his introduction Dr. Durant says:

"I went to India to help myself visualize a people whose cultural history I had been studying for 'The Story of Civilization.' I hoped to add a little to my material, to look with my own eyes upon certain works of art, and then to return to my historical studies."

"But I saw things in India as made me feel that study and writing were frivolous things in the presence of a people—one-fifth of

(Continued on page 5.)

WHEN A BRITISH
EXPERT SPEAKS

COMEDY OF MISCARRIED COMPLIMENTS

(By C. J.)

"The truth would seem to be that 'India in the political sense is wholly the creation of the India Office in London, and has no substantial existence except as an organisation administered by the India office, through its picturesque representative, the Viceroy at New Delhi and Simla. Admittedly, this India has a real existence; ethnically, it has no existence; it is a legal fiction from the standpoint of Indian races and Indian historical development. And almost inevitably the new caste from which once each cold season emerged the 'Congressmen' came under the influence of this fiction, and made orations to each other, as if the fiction were a reality."

The poor gentleman who invents a fiction out of his faded imagination in the naïve, if equally pathetic, belief that he, a retired "Chota Nabab" of some District Collectorate and (curiously enough) a member of the "expert" staff of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," was exposing the alleged 'fiction' of India, is not a fictitious creation of Charles Dickens but would seem to be one of the British 'pundits' who have set out on the benevolent mission of educating the New World and who gave, only a few months ago, such a dazzling display of his amazing expertness for improving the minds of the readers of the "Atlantic Monthly."

HASTINGS' MISSION.
He begins his spectacular performance by quoting from Warren Hastings' introduction to Charles Wilkins' "Bhagwad Gita" and sustains the note of historical erudition by smattering contents of the encyclopaedia going so far as to quote Dr. Dantzig's quotations from the "Brahman Bhaskara." One feels tempted to quote the sentence which has a singularly modern flavour and would have done so if one were not sceptical about a reader's interest in Bhaskara's arithmetical axiom about the square of positive and negative numbers. Fitz Edward Hall's quotation from Vishnu Purana follows and it is about astronomy now. We are enabled to gloat over the glory that was 'Ind' as that "beau ideal" of our expert, Warren Hastings, surveyed it.

"The dual errand of Warren Hastings in Benares, nearly a century and a half ago, is symbolic of the two-fold work carried out by the British in India. The first Governor-General was an enthusiastic student of Oriental lore; in his introduction, he gives an account of the Mahabharata War, which shows original research."

The statement is not lacking in a certain subtlety in humour that the learned 'nabob' himself may well miss. The words that follow may have been decreed by the omniscient Jehovah and not only does this expert furnish us with the sketch of foreign invasions in India but, describes what would have happened if India had passed either under the Sikh theocracy or the Maratha predatory power although happily "King Karma" decreed that Company Bahadur should overcome first the Maharrathas and then the Sikhs.

"The triumph of the Maharrathas might have meant a rule greeder than that of the East India Company, with a far greater destructiveness." One, of course, questions the 'Jehovah's wisdom'—but that were to take the joke too seriously.

ENTREZ, MACAULAY.
And now enter the under-graduate horror and principal member of the Empire Builders' series, Lord Macaulay, whose shade quivers against the civilian-lyrical tapestry.

"During his meteoric passage across the firmament of India, Lord Macaulay did two things: he drew up the Indian Penal Code and he introduced the general study of English for the literate classes in India. The resultant of these two factors was the development of a new caste: the English-speaking lawyer."

Our little "nabobs" lawyer-politician complex, like Lord Meston's "Brahmin" complex makes him brood on "the effect of legalistic contention upon character" which is associated with the 'nationalistic' view of the Congressmen—a very curious procedure indeed. Although the 'nabob' is mystical in a pseudo-Tagorean style, the type he describes and the analysis he offers are really to be found not in the Congress fold but within the ranks of Indian Moderates and R. T. C. co-operators as history proves. It would be unfair both to the prodigious analyst and the R. T. C. orators to suggest that the C. D. Movement prisoners deserved this compliment.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Non-Violence.

It is unnecessary to suppose that Mahatma Gandhi's speech at Delhi mainly on the need for perfect non-violence is due to an understanding with the Viceroy to condemn without reservation any excesses by picketers. All along he has used almost every opportunity to stress the importance of non-violence. And one who makes non-violence his religion hardly needs to be pointed out his duty in the matter. It is, however, possible that exaggerated accounts of popular violence were pressed upon Gandhi by the Viceroy and that the former took the earliest opportunity thereafter to expatiate on a subject that is ever dear to him. It remains to be seen whether the Viceroy on his part will do his best in preventing police violence and lawlessness and whether he will accept Gandhi's demand for enquiries into grave instances of police excesses. It is significant that even the "Daily Herald" supports Gandhi's demand and rightly observes that "it is shrinking from investigation in apparent fear of disclosures that shakes confidence and prestige."

Advance Boycott.

Gandhi did well to remind the people that they should not mind the peace talks but should go on with their work, especially with the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar. Apart from the reminder his very insistence on the right to picket being recognised as a condition of true shows his anxiety that in any circumstances the boycott must go on, with peaceful picketing wherever necessary. In this connection his advice to dealers in foreign cloth is especially noteworthy. He said to them: "Do not deceive yourselves or the country that you have done your duty by your country by refraining from selling foreign cloth for a few months. This foreign cloth must stop for ever. Sacrifices they will have to make but what are those sacrifices compared with the greater sacrifices that are being made by the other sections of the public?" Gandhi paid a most heart-felt and well-deserved tribute to the women volunteers who had made noble sacrifices for the country, and we trust the tribute will be earned by many more such volunteers.

Revolutions Again.

Latin America is again enjoying its periodical spell of Revolutions. The Prince of Wales and his brother missed one in Peru where "armed civilians attacked the Presidential Palace at Lima early in the morning, but were driven off." "Argentina and Paraguay" we are informed, "are likewise stirring." This is a clear proof of an intolerable administrative and political inefficiency. We do not know why the Omniscient Almighty is not taking any notice of the menace threatening civilisation. Power must forthwith be wrested from the hands of 'nationals' of these states and entrusted to a battalion of "God's own Regiment" as Trustees of the unit and by a happy chance, Sir Ernest Holtson is now available to lead it.

—In Europe.

But the trouble is not confined to Latin America alone. The danger of a Revolution, whether against the King or only in favour of true Democracy, is perpetually imminent in Spain in spite of attempts at a compromise between Dictatorship and popular Government. Something seems to be brewing in Albania whose King was shot at in Vienna and we have already had occasion only very recently to refer to the latest revolution in Russia. All this convincingly shows that these European countries are unfit to rule themselves. The duty of God Almighty is very clear.

Thanks.

"Leading articles," we discover in Saturday's "Daily Mail", "must have a prerogative and so I am willing to discount a good deal in what Mr. Brelvi says where he discovers the horrid 'secret', which makes ministerial responsibility a sham, if not a fraud." For this Scrutatorial misunderstanding—we dare not suggest innocence of journalism in the way in which Professors Shah and Wadia are ignorant of Political Economy—many thanks. We need hardly add that we have been greatly embarrassed.

ONE OF THE DARK EPISODES IN INDIAN HISTORY

Servants Of India On Borsad Incident

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICIALDOM

Women "Severely And Brutally Attacked"

"SOME KICKED, SOME HAD THEIR HAIR PULLED AND SOME EVEN FAINTED"

Misleading Government Press Notes

"In our opinion, the Borsad happenings form one of the darkest episodes in the recent history of India and that they have tremendously lowered the British Government in the eyes of the public."

—SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY REPORT.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., and Mr. Karsandas J. Chitalla, both of the Servants of India Society, have issued the following report on their enquiries into the happenings at Borsad on the 21st of January, 1931.

Our deputation to Borsad to enquire into the alleged police excesses on the women processionists on the 21st of January, 1931, arose out of an order, issued three days later under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, by the Borsad Resident Magistrate, against Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar ordering him to leave Borsad immediately and not to enter the whole taluka for two months. Mr. Thakkar, as indeed some other members of the Servants of India Society, has been doing, in pursuance of the decision of the Council of the Society, the work of enquiring into the alleged police excesses during the campaign of the Civil Disobedience Movement; and his presence in the disturbed areas of Gujarat has always been wholesome and of a restraining character. The unnecessary interference with his legitimate movements was keenly resented by the Society and in its anxiety to continue the investigations which had been begun by Mr. Thakkar but which remained incomplete owing to the Magistrate's order, its Council decided to depute us to Borsad.

2. We left Bombay on the night of the 31st of January and returned in the morning of the 5th of February after spending full four days in and around the Borsad Taluka. We spent a day in Borsad town and three days in the taluka and its vicinities wherefrom most of the processionists were drawn. At Borsad, besides studying its geographical position and visiting the scenes of the police activities and other places connected with the happenings of the 21st of January, we took the evidence of those who, we found, had no hand either in the organisation or the conduct of the processions of that day but who did not escape the attention of the police. It may perhaps be helpful to state here that most of the processionists came from the families of the "Patidars" who have joined the No-Tax Campaign of the Civil Disobedience Movement and migrated from the British territories and who

have now either encamped themselves on non-British soil or been staying in a few non-British villages. In going through the taluka, we had necessarily to visit most of the camps in the non-British territory where the migrated families have been staying and where the injured women were receiving treatment. Out of the 31 villages that had, we were told, sent processionists to Borsad, we visited the camps (on the non-British soil) of 21 British villages, including a few British villages themselves and 5 non-British villages. We might mention that we made longer halts at British villages such as Bochasan, Ras and Salpur in order to see their present condition and the reported damage done to the property of the migrated families. A list of the villages or their camps we visited is given elsewhere in the report.

3. During the period of our stay we were able to record the statements of 128 persons of whom 111 were women who had taken part in the processions and were injured, 5 were eye-witnesses to the scenes enacted at different places in Borsad, 2 were shopkeepers assaulted by the police during their campaign of closing down the shops in the Bazar Street, 4 were readers in the library who came under the lathi blows, 4 were volunteers and guides who had accompanied some of the women and 2 were medical men who had given medical aid to some of the injured persons. Among the 111 women were 6 ladies from Mr. Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram, who were still in or around the Borsad taluka and whose statements we were able to record. Owing to a fare at Nadiad where some of the persons reported to be injured but subsequently recovered and some of the eye-witnesses had gone, we could not meet them and record their statements. We also missed some of the injured processionists who were now either being suffering imprisonment in the Sabarmati Jail or had gone back to the Sabarmati Ashram. We claim to have made every endeavour to secure facts and we believe that the data on which this report is based is accurate and reliable.

TOPOGRAPHY.

4. To understand properly the situation as it developed at Borsad on the 21st of January, it is necessary, we feel, to know to some extent the topography of the Borsad taluka and the town. Instead of describing the exact geographical position of each village or camp concerned, it is enough if we give the position of each of the groups into which the villages and their camps were divided. The topographical position of the groups is described in the order in which they reached and marched in Borsad. As will be seen from the map attached to this report, the Borsad taluka is surrounded on two sides—south-east and west—and is intercepted in the interior as well, by non-British territories. Borsad town is situated in the centre, though a little north-eastward of the taluka. To its west is the Bochasan group comprising Bochasan, Golei and Salpur; to the south-east and north-east the Anklav group comprising Anklav, Vasana, Mu-Kua, Bodai, Davol and Joshi-Kua (non-British); to the south the Bhadrans (non-British) group and to the south-west the Ras group of Ras, Banajada, Jharola (non-British) and Vasana (non-British). On the extreme west is the Vardala group of Vardala, Khadhana and Kaniya (non-British); on the north is the Dhond-Kua group of Dhond-Kua, Vahera, Ashi and Santok Pura; and on the extreme north-west side is the Soonav group of Soonav, Pim play-Ishnav, Palaj and Changa (non-British) villages.

5. Stripped of its few outskirts,

the Borsad town can be assumed, for our purposes, to be situated within a square which, if vertically divided in the middle, makes two rectangles—one eastward (E) and the other westward (W). The latter was, broadly speaking, the scene of the happenings of the 21st of January. The Bazar Street which is only a small narrow lane and which runs horizontally from east to west, divides the (W) rectangle into two parts. At the top (east) of this street is what is known as the "Azad Maidan"—only a small open space; and at the bottom (west) is the Cambay Gate before which opens out on the west the "Lathi Chowk". At the north-east corner of the Azad Maidan is a public library and on the south-east is a 'Dharamshala' (A)—only a small lane dividing the library and the 'Dharamshala'. On the north-east of the Azad Maidan are three 'Dharamshalas' (E, F, G)—separated from each other and situated in different lanes, on the southern end of a lane which runs southward at right angles to the Bazar Street, there are two 'Dharamshalas' (B, C) and, again, on the southern end of another road running southwards at right angles to the Cambay Gate, is yet another 'Dharamshala' (D). All these 'Dharamshalas' formed the camps of the processionists when they first arrived in Borsad. The Borsad railway station leads to the town.

CAUSE OF DEMONSTRATION. 6. The immediate cause of organising the demonstration of the 21st of January (and not 22nd as the Director of Information first wrongly stated) was, we were told, the alleged police action of the 15th of January, viz., the arrest of Lilavati Ben Asar of the Sabarmati Ashram, beating her in the police lock-up and her subsequent conviction, the arrests and subsequent releases of other processionists, and their being assaulted by the police. We are not aware of any other cause or past occasion (to which the Director of Information in his Press Note of the 3rd February refers) which was responsible for the demonstration of the 21st of January. The latter was announced to be celebrated throughout the district by the Kaira District Congress Committee and was by the Borsad Taluka Congress Committee (as stated in the Press Note) which only fixed and carried out the details of the programme.

ARRIVAL OF PROCESSIONISTS. 7. The Bochasan group of processionists (No. 1) was the first to arrive. It came at Borsad Station at 10-15 a.m., passed the town by going through the southern-most route running east to west, turned to the north by the western-most route running south to north, entered the Cambay Gate and the Bazar Street, crossed the whole of the street and encamped itself in the 'Dharamshala' (A). The Anklav group (No. 2) arrived by rail, moved north-west and then to the west and encamped itself in the 'Dharamshala' (B). The Bhadrans group (No. 3) came from the south and encamped itself in the same 'Dharamshala' (B). The Ras group (No. 4) motored north-east and encamped itself in the 'Dharamshala' (D). The Vardala and Dhond-Kua groups (Nos. 5 and 6) motored eastwards and southwards respectively and encamped themselves in the 'Dharamshala' (E), which is north-east to the Azad Maidan. A section of the Soonav group (No. 7) motored north-eastward and arrived in the 'Dharamshala' (F). The other section of the Soonav group (No. 8) was the last to come and encamped itself in the 'Dharamshala' (G).

8. Appendix A to this report gives the groups as they entered Borsad town, the centres and the villages or camps attached to them, the number of women (i) who took part in the processions, (ii) who were injured, (iii) whom we actually saw, and (iv) whose marks of injuries were still visible and seen by us. All these figures were obtained by us after making careful enquiries at the villages or camps we visited. All references to the villages or camps which we could not visit and to the women who had joined the processions or were injured, have been omitted as we have no first hand knowledge about them. Our own figures show that about 1,200 women from 26 villages took part in the demonstration, 159 women were injured, 111 injured women we saw, and 29 women had still on their bodies visible marks of injuries. We met only 13 injured men of whom 10 were from the Borsad town. We were assured that not more than 200 more women from the villages and camps which we could not visit, attended the demonstration. The total number, therefore, of those who took part in it was not, we were assured, more than 1,400. To say, as the Press Note of February 3 says, that the number was between 1,500 to 2,000 is, apart from paying a higher compliment to the great and well-knit organi-

sation of the Congress, to transgress the legitimate limits of exaggeration. We may here contradict another statement in the Press Note of the 3rd February that some of the processionists had arrived at Borsad the night before. This is no doubt, true only in the case of the Borsad town ladies who had arrived there not only the previous night but several days before; but in the case of other ladies, the statement has no basis.

9. Each group and a few villages from which the processionists were drawn had given one or two volunteers or guides to accompany them and Borsad town had given a few volunteers to accompany the processionists to show them the way. We are satisfied that the number of such volunteers and guides was not more than 25 to 30 and that they had not joined the processionists. Some of them were moving with them at a clear distance. We are further satisfied that the statements made in this behalf in the Press Notes of February 3 and 9 are not accurate and are misleading. The second Press Note has so climbed down as to admit that the processionists were 'mainly' of women; but our enquiries showed that they were 'exclusively' of women. They were singing national songs and their leaders and a few others were carrying the Congress flags. Our visits to the camps and villages showed that the processionists came from all classes, the 'Patidars' families and only a handful from the Baria and other communities. Many, no doubt, came from poor families, but were hardly less respectable than others. In the camps the rich and the poor are now leading more or less the same or similar life and to endeavour, as the second Press Note tries to belittle the processionists on the score of their social status and poverty is, in our opinion, unfair.

10. The ages of the processionists ranged between 10 and 65. About 40 were between 10 and 20, 35 between 20 and 30, 22 between 30 and 40, 8 between 40 and 50 and 5 between 50 and 65. We met 7 women who had carried babies with them a few of whom had suffered during the melee. Indeed we saw a baby of hardly eighteen months which had a lathi blow on its head the swollen portion of which we touched with our hands! WATER ARRANGEMENTS AND POLICE.

11. The Borsad "Panjarpole" had, its manager informed us, made elaborate arrangements throughout the town to keep water ready for the processionists. Huge earthen and metal vessels filled with fresh water, were kept in the 'Dharamshalas' and other places. In the Lathi Chowk, itself, this arrangement was made under the personal supervision of the manager. In his statement the latter stated that the earthen vessels in the market were broken by the police and the water in the vessels in the Lathi Chowk, was turned down by them without breaking the vessels. Similar statements were made to us by the processionists and a few eye-witnesses but they could not tell us who broke the vessels. In some 'Dharamshalas' the ladies found water in the beginning, but afterwards they saw the broken pieces of the vessels. While we are satisfied that the water arrangements were disturbed, we are unable to say whether the police did it. It is, we feel, a matter for further enquiry which is essential as we consider it a sheer cruelty to have deprived men and women of water.

FIRST LATHI CHARGE.

12. So far as we were able to ascertain, the police did not appear on the scene till the first three groups (Nos. 1, 2 and 3) of the processionists reached their respective centres. The first group, the 'Dharamshala' (A, B). Between 11-30 a.m. and 12 noon the police, armed with rifles and lathis, went to the Bazar Street and ordered the shopkeepers to close their shops and simultaneously began to assault some shopkeepers without waiting to see whether their pendency order was being obeyed or not. We give below statements of two shopkeepers:—

(1) Mangaldas Raichand, cloth merchant, age 36.—Police came and asked me to close the shop. While I was doing it, I was given one lathi blow on the left shoulder, another on the right arm, the third on the hips and the fourth on the leg. In fear I ran into another shop and my servant closed the shop.

(2) Chotalal Hirachand, sundry shopkeeper, age 30.—I have a shop near the library. Was sitting in a friend's shop near Azad Maidan. One of the police who arrived there, entered the shop and gave me six to seven blows on the right and left shoulders. I then entered the neighbour's shop which was being closed. Saw the lathi charge on women.

In this first lathi charge being limited to a few.

SECOND LATHI CHARGE. 13. It seems that some men on the Bazar Street ran into the library, where about a score of people were reading. The police followed them in the library, cleared it of people and in doing so assaulted some people including, we were informed, the librarian. We quote below a summary of the relevant statements made to us:—

(3) Balilal Jethalal, age 18.—Soon after I went to the library, some 30 men entered it in a panic. The police followed immediately and began to beat people without asking them to disperse. Most of the readers had already rushed towards the entrance and the verandahs. A constable gave me a blow on the right shoulder and, while I was turning, he gave me a heavy blow on the head which began to bleed. Went home, thence to the Municipal Dispensary, made a case, went with it to the Magistrate. Mr. Tungare, was accompanied by my father and maternal uncle who requested Mr. Tungare to take the complaint. But he declined to do so. I then went to the dispensary again and got the wound dressed.

(4) Chhaganlal Nathabhai, age 40.—Was sitting in the library with my back towards the entrance. My elder son (20) and younger son (6) went there with me. The former was reading and the latter standing at a window near me. A constable came from behind and gave me a lathi blow on the right hand. I stood up to protect my son when I got another blow at the same place. Was going to the verandah when I received another blow on the fingers of the left arm. My elder son got two blows in the library hall and two in the gallery. We managed to get out of the library and on the road my son and I got a blow each on the back. I received two more blows when I was in search of my younger son when two constables who knew me shouted not to beat me. Our cases are recorded in the dispensary.

(5) Mohanlal Bhailal, age 35.—I was sitting in the library when some men entered it, followed by about four constables. Lathis were started. I got one blow on the forehead, one or two on the right shoulder, and one on the knee. When I was running away, I was beaten again on the stairs.

(6) B. D. student, age 18.—I got a lathi blow near the right eye when I was inside the library. The wound was dressed by a private practitioner.

14. Here we desire to point out that the first five names of witnesses given above appear in their list of injured persons appended to the second Press Note of the Government. The corresponding numbers in the list are 8, 9, 2, 4, 3; and the first name in the Government list is, we suppose, that of the son of Chhaganlal Nathabhai. By the inclusion of these names in the list of injured processionists, the Press Note tries to establish that men did take part in the procession and that these six men along with five others were in the procession and got injured when it was being dispersed. Nothing is further from truth so far as these six men and one more—Govindbhai Ashabhai, No. 7 in the Government list—are concerned. They were not in any of the processions and were assaulted on earlier occasions or independently of the processionists. The inclusion of these men in the list of injured women, we feel no doubt, a deliberate attempt to mislead the public by creating confusion in their mind and to shield the police against their reckless attack on women.

15. Before proceeding to the next scene of the tragedy, we desire to pause here for a moment and consider the police action on the Bazar Street and in the library in the light of some of the statements made in the two Press Notes. So far, the police action has been independent of any processionists; there was no alleged intermingling of men and women either in the processions or outside them. The alleged so-called "unusual gathering of men armed with bill-hooks, lathis and knives in the town" (second Press Note) had not appeared on the scene. No stone had been thrown and no dust had blinded the eyes of the police. The time to consider the alternative, "in order to relieve a dangerous situation," of "dispersing the procession by force" and "chasing away the men in the crowd who were inciting the women to resist the police" (first Press Note) had not arrived. Why then, we ask, were the shops forcibly closed, some of the shopkeepers and others beaten and the innocent readers in the library assaulted? What serious trouble would have arisen if the shops had not been closed and the panic had not been created? Was it really true that "had action been delayed any longer, it is certain that serious trouble would have arisen that would inevitably have involved the use of fire arms" (first Press Note)? We are convinced that it was not true. The only conclusion we can possibly draw after

taking all the circumstances into consideration is that the Borsad police seemed to have made up their mind to disperse at all costs the demonstration of the 21st of January and that, with a view to facilitate the dispersal of the processionists they created the requisite amount of panic in the town by indulging in two unnecessary lathi charges on innocent men. Otherwise their conduct is inexplicable.

16. We might refer here to the interview that a Press correspondent had at Borsad with the Collector of the district, just when the police were showing signs of unusual activity. The collector was informed that the police were patrolling the streets and was asked whether he had issued any orders regarding the demonstration of that day. The Collector replied, we were told that he had no knowledge and issued no orders. We wonder whether, if the above information is correct, it is in consonance with the discipline, of which the Press Notes are full of praise, of the police that even the head of the district should be absolutely ignorant of the tragic scenes being enacted by the police under his very nose!

THIRD LATHI CHARGE.

17. After clearing the Bazar Street, and the library of most of the people, the police began to patrol the street and encamped themselves on the Azad Maidan. It was arranged that the several groups after taking some rest in the 'Dharamshalas,' should go to the Azad Maidan and start therefrom in a huge procession, through the Bazar Street, to the Lathi Chowk, where a meeting should be held and a resolution on police atrocities passed. We shall, therefore, describe and deal with the course of events as they happened. We may only say here that the women processionists were subjected to, not one, but four lathi charges—first on the Bazar Street, second on

the Azad Maidan, the third and the fourth on the south and north of the Lathi Chowk. The Government Press Notes try to convey that there was only one lathi charge and that other processions were dispersed without any force. This is wrong and misleading. Over and above these lathi charges on an organised scale, stray and isolated charges were made on at least a few men either on the road or by entering their houses. As the nature of assaults is more or less the same or similar in all lathi charges, we content ourselves with giving only, in the body of the report a short narration together with a summary, wherever possible and necessary, of the statements of one or two victims and leave the other important statements to appendix B.

18. In accordance with the arrangements given above a section of the Ras group (now No. 9) left the "D" 'Dharamshala,' reached the Bazar Street through a lane adjoining the Cambay Gate and passed three-fourths of the Bazar Street when they were met and cordoned by the police. Here the third lathi charge was made and some were very severely injured. Our statements show that women in the front, middle and rear rows of the processions were beaten, pushed with the butt-ends of the rifles, kicked and the hair of some of them were pulled. The attack, we find was more severe on those who had flags and who would not surrender then. It was here that a child of eighteen months got a blow on its head! Further accounts can best be given in the words (summarised from their statements) of Shakti Ben, Kalavati Ben (both of the Ashram) and Mani Ben of Ras who were leading the procession:—

(7) Shakti Ben, age 36.—The Azad Maidan had been occupied by (Continued on next page.)

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ONE OF THE DARK EPISODES IN INDIAN HISTORY.

(Continued from Previous Page.)
the police. Sub-Inspector was seated in the chair. The Assistant Sub-Inspector whistled and 12 to 14 police came and cordoned us. "Lagau, lagau," (beat, beat) said some constables; and I was the first victim. I got one blow on right shoulder and 3 boot kicks on the back. We were asked to disperse which we declined. I was then arrested along with Kalavati Ben and Mani Ben and taken to the lock-up. At that time in the evening, we were released and taken to the station in the police car. While leaving the lock-up, the Assistant Sub-Inspector said: "To-day is the first day of our 'Raja' and you have given us lot of trouble."

(8) Kalavati Ben, age 16:—The police demanded my flag and I declined to give it. In the tussle over the flag, I got blows on the back and also a push. Flag was taken away and I was arrested. Taken to the lock-up and released subsequently. One blow on the left ankle of the foot.

(9) Mani Ben, age 18:—Went to help Kalavati Ben in keeping the flag when I got a blow on the left shoulder. Had a book of songs; was given kicks on the hips from behind. Then I sat with my head within knees. Another constable came, put his foot on my right foot and pressed the boot. From behind I got kick on the loins and other parts; can't say how many. Then I was arrested, taken to the lock-up and released along with others. Ganga Ben, head of the Women's Branch of the Sabarmati Ashram, who was watching the charge from a neighbouring house, appeared on the scene and induced the ladies to accompany her to the "Dharamshala." C. We were informed that one Purshotam Shivram, a lad of 17 and a volunteer accompanying this group was advising the ladies to sit down and not to disperse, when he was severely beaten on the head, arm, etc. He is now under arrest. We could not naturally meet him.

FOURTH LATHI CHARGE.

19 The next move on the part of the organisers seemed to be to bring out a procession of the group No. 1 from the A. Dharamshala. The Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee, Mr. Narayan B. Patel, was reported to have gone to the "Dharamshala" to make the necessary arrangements and when he was coming out, was we were informed, severely beaten and arrested. On hearing this, the women in the A. Dharamshala, with flags and singing of songs began to come out in procession (now No. 10), headed by a number of Ashram ladies. They had hardly walked a few feet when they were held up and one of the most severe lathi charges was made. The charge was made, so severe that some, besides receiving blows, kicks and pushes of the butt-ends, actually fainted, as will be seen from the summary of the following statements:—

(10) Madhumati Ben, Ashram lady, age 16:—Had a flag and was in the front row. After cordoning us, the police asked us to stop singing which, however, we continued. A whistle came and the lathi charge started. The police not only assaulted the ladies in the front rows but entered, sideways, the middle and back rows and beat many. I got on the chest a push from the butt-end; but I did not falter. Another blow on the left shoulder and a third one on the back of the head. There was swelling. Flag was snatched away. I saw some women leaving the procession and entering the adjoining shops or houses. I asked them not to do so and have courage, when I saw a heavy push on the back. One more blow on the head and I felt dizzy and laid myself on the ground. After ten minutes or so, I along with others, was taken to the lock-up, where they met one Har Rai, the editor of the "Kaira District Gazette." He suggested to the police that the ladies should be taken to the dispensary; but he was told that they had no orders. Mr. Billimoria came and asked the ladies to go to the dispensary. I declined to go. My body was aching for a number of days.

(11) Kashi Ben, age 16:—Was in the second row. When Madhumati Ben was being beaten, I tried to protect the flag when I was given a blow on the left shoulder and was dragged by the hair so forcibly that I fell on the ground. Before falling down, I was given 2 or 3 blows by hand, on my chest, and some blows on the loins. I tried to get up when I got 3 pushes on the chest. They again caught hold of my hair and made me stand. Three blows on the left foot; six to seven on the right thigh and one blow on the back. After receiving two pushes of the butt-ends of the rifles, I fainted. I found myself in the dispensary when I regained consciousness. Vomited there; the Red Cross volunteers gave me coffee. They all along supported me in going to the motor as I was unable to stand. The next day I was taken to the Bhadrans dispensary wherein I had to be as an indoor patient for six days.

(12) Padma Ben, Ashram lady, age 15:—was in the middle of the procession; could see the ladies in the front being beaten. Vasumati Ben was near me; the police were trying to snatch away

her flag when she was beaten and ultimately fainted. I took up the flag when I was beaten on the thigh. I then sat down; six to seven blows on the back and one on the head when I fainted. After some time I regained my consciousness when I was informed that I was arrested and that I should go to the lock-up along with others; was detained there for two to three hours. No medicine offered. All except Vasumati were released.

(13) Laxmi Ben Gandhi—Mahatma's adopted daughter—Ashram lady, age 17:—Was not inside the rows but was keeping order and discipline. Police came, caught me by the neck, pushed me forward and backward and, by the butt-ends of the rifles gave five pushes in my right ribs. Pushes were so heavy that I fell down and felt dizzy. Arrested and taken to the lock-up.

20. The painful features of this charge were that the injured ladies were feeling thirsty but were not provided with water; that some of them had received severe injuries and yet they were not immediately taken to the dispensary; that those of the injured who had not been arrested and taken to the lock-up, were left uncared for and not taken to the dispensary by the police or any other Government official; and that in the lock-up itself, they were kept waiting fairly long before they were taken to the hospital. We cannot help feeling that even the ordinary humane considerations were not, so far as we are aware, extended to the members of the fair sex; and yet we are told with an air of solemnity that instructions had been given that "women were to be treated with all possible consideration." We should like to know whether these instructions were followed "both in the letter and in the spirit." After these sad happenings, some ladies went to the adjacent houses where they were given some treatment and others to a house called "Gandhi Phalla," marked H in our map.

FIFTH LATHI CHARGE.

21. Seeing the fate of these two processions, the organisers seemed to have changed their original plan and adopted a new one. They instructed us to go to the processionists who were now in B. E. and F. Dharamshalas to reach the Lathi Chowk by the south-western and north-western extremities of the town. Accordingly the Nos. 1 and 2 Groups (Bocharan and Ankay) and the other section of the No. 4 Group (Ras) started in procession (now No. 11) headed by Ganga Ben of the Sabarmati Ashram, arrived on the southern side of the Lathi Chowk where it was stopped and cordoned by the police. The latter, we were told, asked the ladies to surrender the flags which they declined to do. Lathis were then, we learnt, started and some were injured. Ganga Ben asked her comrades to sit down when she was, we were told, very severely beaten and assaulted. Mr. Thakkar informs us that when he met her, she had a bandage round the head behind the head and several marks of lathi blows. The press correspondent to whom we have already referred, stated in his statement that he saw Ganga Ben going with the police while she was profusely bleeding. A few extracts from the statements are given below:—

(14) Mani Ben, age 27:—Ganga Ben and I were in front of the procession. As we approached the Lathi Chowk, a constable said—"let them come," another said—"beat them." Ganga Ben was severely assaulted. After her arrest I took up the work of asking the ladies to keep quiet and remain firm. The Sub-Inspector told a constable that I was a deportee. Was arrested, taken to the lock-up where there were about 15 persons. One was bleeding and others had severe injuries. No medical aid was given here. 2½ hours in the lock-up. Mr. Billimoria who ordered my release said to all: Please go, we made a mistake (in arresting you). Seven were released and 4 taken to the dispensary. I joined the subsequent procession again.

(15) Suraj Ben, age 30:—We came near the Lathi Chowk and were cordoned. After Shanta Ben who had a flag was assaulted, I took up the flag. Got two lathi blows on the loins, one on the left shoulder and a third on the head. The last was very severe. Again three blows on the right wrist and on arms. The hand was so benumbed that the flag dropped down. Then I sat down for over two hours. A volunteer brought for us water which was not allowed to reach us; on the other hand he was belaboured. Mr. Billimoria then came and allowed us to take water which we refused. I was treated by a Bhadrans doctor. (The marks on her head were still visible and we saw them. Her hand was still giving her pain. She had fever for two days.)

Here perhaps we might give a statement of a volunteer who was taking Ganga Ben to the Lathi Chowk, as it throws further light on the manner in which law and order was then being maintained at Borsad:—

(16) H. S. P., age 16:—Was a

Red Cross volunteer for the day. We were 12. Was doing the work of supplying grains to the ladies. Ganga Ben asked me to take her to the Lathi Chowk which I did. The Sub-Inspector who was in or near the police Chowk, on the Lathi Chowk called me. I went and was beaten by three constables on the shoulders and hips. One blow hit the private parts. The Sub-Inspector gave me a lathi push and I was driven away.

22. Just about that time, Bhakti Ben, wife of the famous Gopaladas of Borsad, appeared on the scene. She moved southwards from the Bazar Street and was going again northwards to join the procession when she was arrested near the place where it was cordoned. It was near this place of her arrest that Govindbhai Ashabhai (No. 7 in the Press Note list) was assaulted. This is perhaps the proper place to summarise his statement:—

(17) "Govindbhai Ashabhai," Merchant and land-lord, age 45:—Between 11-0 and 11-30 I was near the library and requesting medical men to keep their dispensaries open; saw, after sometime, the police ordering the shopkeepers to close the shops. Hearing that a boy was lying near the liquor shop with an injured leg, went there and sent the boy to a dispensary. Came towards the Cambay Gate and on the way saw Ganga Ben going with police. Ganga Ben was bleeding from the back side of her head. Heard that women were cordoned on the south of the Cambay Gate and wanted water which was arranged but was not allowed to be taken to women. Saw Mani Ben arrested. Went further south and saw Bhakti Ben going in the direction of the cordoned women. We had a talk. On seeing this, the police came and arrested Bhakti Ben. I was beaten along with a few others. I got one blow on the head (we saw the mark) and some five blows on the back. I and one other were arrested twice and released twice. My wound on the head was bleeding.

The ladies in this procession were more or less dealt with, as will be seen from the statements (given in Appendix B), in the same or similar manner in which those in the first two processions were dealt with. Suffice it to say that the ladies sat there for over two hours and then many went to the Gandhi Phalla (H) and one or two other "dharamshalas" and some went to some adjoining houses.

LATHI CHARGE IN A HOUSE.
23. In the process of the (No. 11) procession being dispersed, some 15 to 20 ladies entered an adjoining shop of a weaver whose room is situated on the road running southwards at right angles to the Cambay Gate and which has doors both to the west and the east. This weaver and his family had nothing to do with the demonstration; they were not a party to it in any sense of the term; and they never asked any body to pass through their house. It was not their fault if some ladies chose his room, as being nearer, to pass through. But even this the police could not tolerate and the poor old weaver and his other inmates had to bear the thrashings of the guardians of law and order! It is indeed almost impossible to restrain one's feelings when acts such as these come to one's notice and not to characterise them as brutal. Here is what the two unfortunate victims have to say:—

(18) "A. K." weaver, age 45:—I have a house near the Cambay Gate. Was in when some 15 to 20 ladies passed through my house. Saw the police coming towards my house when I began to close the house. They came, ordered me to get out and began to beat me with lathis. I got one blow on the left arm and one on the left shoulder. In fear I ran away upstairs. (The blow on the left shoulder had a visible mark which we saw.)

(19) "B. V. B." weaver, age 63:—Was sitting with A. K. at his place. I was caught hold of by the same constable who belaboured A. K. was given blows on the right and left arms and was dragged outside the house. There I was assaulted by another constable when I began to run away. Another constable said—"beat him." Two or three more constables gave me blows, all over the body and I fell on the ground. The police further gave me two kicks on the right ribs and a butt-end push. The police then went away. A man gave me help with which I went for treatment. (When we met him, we saw the marks on his left and right arms and his ribs dressed.)

SIXTH LATHI CHARGE.

24. On the north-east of the Bazar Street were still the groups Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 waiting to come out. After the news of the happenings reached them, all but one group left their E. and F. "dharamshalas" and went in procession (now Nos. 12 and 13) to

the northern side of the Lathi Chowk. On the way some of them were, it was reported, beaten and when the rest approached the Lathi Chowk, they were cordoned. The sixth and the last lathi charge took place here when, as before, some ladies were injured. The scenes enacted and the injuries inflicted being more or less the same, we do not propose to deal with this charge at any length. We have given in Appendix B a few statements relating to this charge.

Towards the end, Mr. Billimoria appeared on the scene and induced the ladies to disperse. They told him that they would not go without Bhakti Ben. Here he is reported to have told them that Bhakti Ben and others had been released and that they had gone to their respective places. On hearing this the ladies returned in procession (now No. 14) to the Gandhi Phalla (4) and were joined on the way by a procession (now No. 15) of the group No. 6 from the G. "Dharamshala."

25. Mr. Billimoria was reported to have then gone to the municipal dispensary and asked, in the absence of the doctor, the ladies to go home. He gave his motor to them, to go to the station. Finding that the train had departed, the ladies took the car as far as Bocharan. Mr. Billimoria then was reported to have gone to the lock-up and ordered the release of the ladies except a few. They were in the lock-up for many hours and given no medical treatment!

26. After the groups Nos. 14 and 15 arrived at Gandhi Phalla where many were treated and given medicine, they along with some others whom they met, started again in the last procession (now No. 16), went to the Lathi Chowk, held a meeting and passed the resolution of condemnation for the police action of the 15th of January. They reformed their procession marched through the Bazar Street, crossed the Azad Maidan and finally left Borsad by the Bhadrans route. Before all this took place, the police, had been withdrawn.

EXTENT OF CASUALTIES AND INJURIES.

27. We now give some figures which will give the public some idea about the extent of casualties and injuries. Excluding the villages we could not visit and the processionists themselves, the total number of men (30) and women (1182) who accompanied or took part in the demonstration or came under the blows of the police, is according to our figures, a little above 1200. About 160 women and only 13 men were injured. The percentage of the injured women and injured men to their total number thus comes to 13.3 and 1.2 respectively. Of the injured women, we saw and took statements from 111, i.e., 68.7 per cent. Of the injured men, we saw 29 women or 26.3 per cent. had visible marks of injuries on their bodies which we saw, 21.9 per cent. of the ladies complained that some days after they were beaten; 13.6 per cent. complained that they had fever after the happening—in one case the fever continued for seven days; 10.9 per cent. complained that their hair which in India Society are considered sacred, were pulled; 9.0 per cent. informed us that they fainted when they were being beaten—one lady was, she told us, unconscious for nearly half an hour. These figures are so eloquent that any comment on them is, we feel, superfluous.

WOMEN AND POLICE.

28. Our narration based as it is on the first hand information we could get and on what we saw, compels us to reiterate that whatever the Government Press Notes may say, the Borsad police were determined to disperse the procession and that they mercilessly attacked the ladies without any regard to Government instructions. With the number of casualties among women and men and having regard to the fact that most men were beaten outside the processions and even before they started, it is impossible to believe that women were injured during the process of men being chased away. We are satisfied that the attack was aimed at women and that it was most severe and brutal. As if to add insult to injury, the second Press Note says that "in a very small proportion of these cases it is said that the injuries were actually seen by those recording them." Has the writer of the Press Note ever visited Borsad before he wrote out his stuff? Does he write his Press Notes after visiting the places concerned and seeing things for himself? It is indeed puerile to advance such arguments which instead of strengthening the case, make it weak. When people were anxious to go and collect information on the spot, they were banned; and yet they are asked whether they had actually seen the injuries! For our part, we are in a position to say that we saw with our own eyes a number of injured women, the dressings

to the injured parts, the ointments applied, the visible marks of blows and pushes and we also saw one or two wounds actually flowing. It should not be forgotten that we went there ten to fourteen days after the injuries were inflicted. The nature's healing process was there and would not wait for anybody. We naturally could not see all that could have been seen, but we were there immediately. And yet we saw a good deal.

GOVERNMENT PRESS NOTES.

29. So far we have given a connected narration of what took place at Borsad on the 21st of January and, in doing so, contradicted, wherever necessary, a few of the statements in the Press Notes of February 3 and 9 published by the Director of Information. The Notes, however, contain many more statements which are either contradictory or inaccurate and misleading and it is impossible, in view of the gravity of the Borsad affair, to ignore them. We therefore, propose to examine them as briefly as we can before we give our own conclusions.

30. Many people may not perhaps be aware that since the commencement of the Civil Disobedience Movement, a weekly Gujarati paper, called the "Kaira District (Zila) Gazette," has been started at Kaira. It is printed in the Government Printing Press Bombay, published at Kaira, by no less a person than the District Magistrate of the Kaira District and edited, we understand, by one Mr. Har Rai. It is thus an official publication which is expected, as it does, to publish the official side. In this particular Borsad incident, both the publisher and the editor of the "K. D. Gazette" were present at Borsad on the fateful 21st of January and the latter had met some of the arrested persons in the lock-up. What they, therefore, have stated in their paper, can safely be taken, from the Government point of view, as the correct version of the happenings and should ordinarily have been the basis of the Press Notes.

But curiously enough, the versions in the "Gazette" and the Press Notes not only vary but they actually contradict each other at many places. We give below some samples of such contradictions only to enable the public to judge how much reliance can be placed on Government versions:—

(a) Cause of the demonstration:—

"Kaira District Gazette," 2-2-31.

Their intention was to create excitement in the public through procession in Borsad as a protest against the alleged atrocities on Liliavati Ben Asar and against the execution of the Sholapur convicts, as published in the "Kaira Zilla Patrika," dated 30th January, (quoted ours).

Press Note, 3-2-31.

The Borsad Taluka Congress Committee, decided to organise a series of processions of women to protest against the alleged ill-treatment of women on two occasions" by the Borsad police. (quoted ours).

The second Press Note pursues the two occasions, describes the two women and concludes that the second woman's complaint was untrue. The third Press Note goes one better and declares that this second woman does not exist! The Gazette does not refer to this woman and to her incident at all as being the cause of the demonstration of 21st of January. Why? Let the fourth Press Note answer.

(b) Number of processionists:—

"K. D. Gazette," 26-1-31.

"Several" women had arrived at Borsad by rail or motor from Bhadrans, Ras, Bocharan, etc., (quoted ours).

"Press Note," 3-2-31.

(1) In accordance with this plan "some 2,000" women were collected. (quoted ours).

(2) In accordance with this determination a crowd of "some 1,500 to 2,000 women" with whom were a number of men, (quoted ours).

"K. D. Gazette," 2-2-31.

These processions were stopped by the police who cordoned them. As a result, two or three of them dispersed themselves and women of one procession quailed near the Cambay Gate. But "the largest" of all the processions of the day which consisted of about 2,000 males and females, (quoted ours).

Here the Press Notes put the maximum number processionists at 2,000 while the "K. D. Gazette" credits only one of the processions with that figure.

(c) Throwing of stones and dust:—

"K. D. Gazette," 26-1-31.

After the procession was cordoned at Cambay Gate, the police tried to induce the processionists to go peacefully when, "rumour says, stones were

thrown," which provoked the police, (quoted ours).

"K. D. Gazette," 2-2-31.

But the biggest of all the processions, became at once unruly and began to throw stones and bricks. The police restrained themselves for the moment, but on observing the so-called peaceful procession getting more and more defiant and violent, they had no other way open but to use force.

"Press Note," 3-2-31.

..... a crowd of some 1,500 to 2,000 women, advanced towards the police party. The Sub-Inspector used every effort to persuade them to stop but the women refused. Stones were thrown from the crowd, while the people in the front rank of the procession threw handfuls of dust in the faces of the policemen near them. Two policemen were injured and the police party was pressed back.

"Press Note," 9-2-31.

Women (in the procession) continued to try to force their way through and were pushed back by the police. Very soon stones began to fly thrown by men, ... Some of the women were seen to be carrying stones, ... and two policemen were injured. Those nearest the police did, however, throw handful of dust in their faces.

It is noteworthy that the "Gazette" makes no reference to the throwing of dust and the injury to the policemen while the Press Notes are silent on brick bats. The "Gazette" in its issue of January 26 does not make a definite statement that stones were thrown; it only says that it was rumoured that stones were thrown which provoked the police. It is also noteworthy that the first Press Note says that the police party was pressed back while the second Press Note declares that women were pushed back by the police. It is equally noteworthy that the second Press Note comes out with a statement that some women were seen carrying stones and the earlier publications are silent over it.

(d) "Extent of force used":—

"K. D. Gazette," 29-1-31.

(Owing to the provocation caused to the police) "two or four police used lathi for a short time." Enquiries show that the injuries were small, ... only in three cases blood had come out. (quoted ours).

"K. D. Gazette," 2-2-31.

And this force was by no means more than necessary. The police knew that they were dealing with women and therefore did not make a free use of lathi. The fact that only two or three were bandaged out of such a huge gathering, shows that the police exercised extreme restraint on their mind.

"Press Note," 3-2-31.

In dispersing the procession it was unfortunate, but inevitable that some of the women should have received blows; had it been possible to handle the situation in any other way, no women would have been hurt.

"Press Note," 9-2-31.

As they (men) were behind the women, ... it became necessary to force away through the cordon of women which they (police) did by pushing through with the help of the butt-ends of their rifles and lathis. Other minor injuries were caused by the police wrestling flags and placards from their hands. In the melee some of the women were trodden on. The record also shows that a few more serious hurts were caused by lathi blows. It may be noted that the "Gazette" found only two or three bandaged cases while the first Press Note puts the number of the injured at 21. The same Note refers only to the blows of butt-ends of the rifles, the wrestling of the flags, the women being trodden on and more serious hurts! Compare this with the "Gazette" of 26-1-31 which says that only two or four police used lathi for a short time and the number of the injured was small!

31. We believe we have shown some of the serious contradictions in the three Government versions. We tried our best to reconcile them but, we confess, we failed. We understand allowances for them; but surely, with the best will in the world, we cannot understand the serious and grave contradictions, in an issue like this, coming from a Government with a reputation for accuracy and fair play. We cannot help saying that these contradictions clearly indicate that the publication of these Press Notes and other versions does present anything but a true picture of the Borsad happenings, it only seeks to exonerate the police from their wanton conduct and shield them under the protecting wings of authority.

32. We will now take a few more statements from these Press Notes and show how they are not accurate. The second Press Note refers for the first time to the notoriety of the people of the

Borsad taluka for turbulence, violent crime, murders, dacoities, riots, etc. Will the Director of Information publish the relevant statistics of crimes committed in the taluka during the last ten years and show that the criminal tendencies of the people had increased? We ourselves consulted some of the latest annual police reports of the Bombay Presidency and nowhere was the kind of insurrection sought to be made out by the Director, referred to by the Inspector-General of Police in his reports. Perhaps the Director knows better! Besides, we should like to know why "this particular procession" which was mostly, according to him, of women, was sought to be interfered with. Has he any information that even women have, along with men, developed any criminal tendencies? The same Press Note writes that "in addition it had been bruited about for a day or two before January 21st that the male population was arming itself for a concerted attack on the police and on the day in question there was an unusual gathering of men armed with bill-books, lathis and knives in the town." If this was a fact, why was it not published in the "Kaira District Gazette" and in the first Press Note? If the local officials knew it, as they ought to, they would have not only banned all processions earlier than they actually did on the 22nd of January but they would have rounded up the hoodlums and taken all other measures to suppress them. In these days of Ordinances and when ropes are mistaken for snakes, to expect the Borsad police to adopt a policy of "wait and see" is to expect Mr. Gandhi to give up his creed of non-violence. Or is it that these lethal preparations were unearthed when the Press Note was being written in the Bombay Secretariat? The fact of the idea of lethal preparations suited best to justify the police action. We simply decline to believe it. We regret to have to record that the Director's statement is a baseless allegation framed in the nature of an after-thought designed to discredit the non-violent nature of the processionists and to save the Borsad police. The second Press Note further states that there was no need for prohibitory order since "it was well known to the people of Borsad that for months past, no such procession had been allowed." If so, why was the prohibitory order issued on the 22nd January, extending over a week? There cannot be any other answer but this: Either the processionists must have been allowed in the past or if they had not been allowed, there must have been something sinister in allowing this particular procession of the 21st of January and then dispersing it by force. Let the Director of Information give a straight answer.

33. All the Government versions speak of stones pelting, and two of them of dust throwing and injuries to two policemen. If policemen had really been injured, would the "Kaira District Gazette" have failed to publish it and left it to the Director to publish it after thirteen days? Could it be said that the injuries to 2 out of only 30 police who were, as the Press Note says, on duty, were not detected till the 3rd of February—nearly a fortnight later? Were they taken to the dispensary and their cases recorded? If so, where is the doctor's report? Our evidence shows that no policeman was injured and we are satisfied that this is true. If any of the police force had been injured, the local authorities would have moved heaven and earth and made capital out of it. But they seem to be as quiet even now as they possibly can be and we saw Borsad as calm as it ever was. Our remarks apply with equal force to the alleged pelting of stones and the throwing of dust. We saw no stones in Borsad and it is beyond our comprehension to assume that they were brought from the taluka. The statement that some ladies were seen carrying stones appears neither in the "Kaira District Gazette" nor in the first Note. It is, we have no doubt, again an after-thought; so is the throwing of dust. The "Gazette" is silent over it. It is inconceivable that women would be so rash as to indulge in this kind of molestation. Further, we would like to know in which of the six lathi charges were the stones pelted, dust thrown and policemen injured? If this had happened in any one of them, why were the other charges made? The evidence against these allegations is so full that we are absolutely convinced that they are a mischievous after-thought calculated to create some justification for the police action.

34. It is stated that the sub-Inspector was "faced with the choice between immediate action (Continued on next page.)"

TUTANKHAMEN AT CAIRO

What Mr. J. A. Spender Saw



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Laxatives**

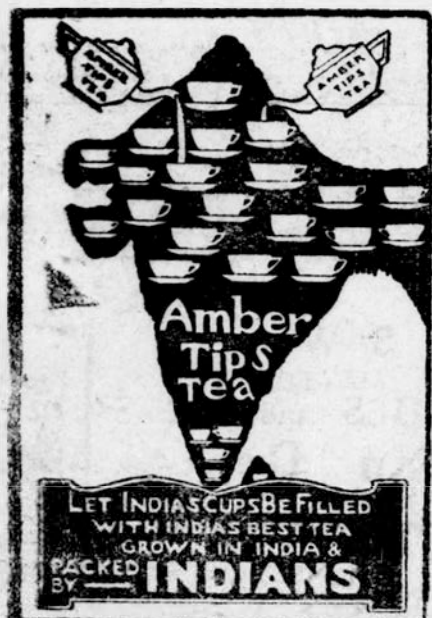
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I was in Cairo on the day in January, 1926, when the great golden coffin of Tutankhamen was brought down from Thebes, and had the privilege of a private view of it before it was exhibited in the museum. I have now seen it again with a thousand other objects from the same tomb provisionally arranged in the museum.

Archaeologists are perhaps a little jealous of the attention which this exhibition attracts. But I defy anyone to look at the Tutankhamen collection and not get from it a thrill different in kind from any emotion that is commonly excited by objects in a museum, writes Mr. Spender in the "News Chronicle."

A MOVING STORY.
For this collection taken as a whole, bursts upon one as a sudden vivid creation of a sumptuous kind of life lived 3,200 years ago, before Athens, Jerusalem or Rome was dreamt of, and when all but one little corner of Europe was steeped in barbarism.

Still more it tells, in a very moving and pathetic way, the story of the charming boy king, the Marcellus of ancient Egypt, who died before his time, and was passionately mourned by the whole country. There can, as one looks at these things, be no doubt of the depths of emotion with which artists and craftsmen set themselves to the making of beautiful things to surround him and comfort him and minister to his needs in the other world.

Again and again one comes upon his portrait, life-sized statues, statuettes, superb gold mask with the blue enamel now famous all over the world; graven stories of his life at home with his young wife, or hunting with friends and courtiers on the banks of the Nile.

Now we see him in delicate profile, now in full face with dreamy eyes, but always with the same dignity and gravity, which is yet youthful and simple. One can trace his whole life from the nursery to the grave. There is the little chair in which he sat as a child, the toys that he played with his first writing-set, his dining-board, the beds on which he slept, the throne on which he sat as a King with his wife by his side, his attendants and courtiers presented in exquisite little statuettes; his shoes his walking-sticks, his chariot, his State barge—and then, finally, as a climax to the whole, that amazing gold coffin with the lovely figures of the two goddesses protecting him with their wings.

The details are familiar in reproductions, but one must come here to see the thing as a whole and get the full impression of it. The glamour and glitter of these objects which, thanks to the care and skill of Mr. Howard Carter and his staff, are as fresh and perfect to-day as when they came from the hands of the workmen 3,200 years ago are indescribable. No photography

can give any idea of their sumptuous colour or of the intricacy of the craftsmanship which is lavished upon them.

A GREAT PORTRAIT GALLERY.
And through it all one gets the sense that the scene is thronged with human beings. Those who look for it will find a whole portrait gallery in this collection—ladies of the court, gentlemen of the court, soldiers, slaves, dwarfs, men and women of all complexions and races.

The notion that Egyptian art is a conventional thing perpetually repeating itself is utterly demolished by the statuettes and low-relief sculpture one sees here. There is scarcely one which does not convince you that it is the portrait of a living person, and the variety of the types is extraordinary.

The general picture presented is that of a highly cultivated, luxurious and artificial civilisation, as it was no doubt for the few who gathered about the court; but there are hints of the underworld, the slaves and captives who ministered to the life of these few. The handling of one of Tutankhamen's walking-sticks is composed of an ingenious design in which a Nubian slave is uncomfortably bound up with someone who looks like a modern Evangelical preacher, but who is probably a captive of some Semitic race.

Archaeologists conjecture that a great many objects which are not funerary—i.e., which are not constructed specially to minister to the dead—were placed in this tomb. Not a little seems to be just the furniture of the palace, but why it should have been entombed is a mystery. Indeed, the whole story is a mystery. The little that we knew of Tutankhamen is that he was somehow made the instrument of undoing his father-in-law Ikhnaton's great religious reformation, and that he either came back voluntarily, or was brought back forcibly by the priestly faction, from his father-in-law's capital, Aton to the old capital, Thebes.

Whether he died a natural death or his end was hastened by one or other of the factions; and whether his tomb may not have been made a cache of precious objects for fear of another revolution can only be guessed.

THE "VIOLATED" TOMB.
There were a few purists who thought it a sacrilege to disturb this tomb and bring these treasures to a museum in Cairo. The rest of us may, I think, be easy in our minds about that. When once the tomb had been opened and air let in, they either had to be brought here and carefully housed or left to certain ruin on the spot where they were found. In the meantime, the collection is a priceless addition to knowledge and an unending delight to those who have the opportunity of studying it. If there were nothing else to see in Cairo, it would be worth the journey here.

LAW PROFESSORSHIP'S

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir, I understand that appointment to Professorships in the Government Law School at Bombay are being considered by the Education Minister. In point of fact I am credibly informed that the Selection Committee has already submitted a list of names which should guide the Minister in his choice of candidates. I do not pretend to be in the know of things, but if I may indulge in intelligent anticipation I believe that the list prepared by the Selection Committee is at variance with the recommendations made by some of the Judges of the High Courts. Be that as it may, I feel that the opinions of Judges who are best qualified to decide as to the merits of lawyers should never be allowed to take second rank with those of the Selection Committee, but that the latter should see as far as possible eye to eye with the judges. Further, the claims of Muslim candidates should not be easily set aside. There are Muslim lawyers of approved seniority practicing in all the Courts and whose merits are known to the judges who have presided at the Criminal Sessions. Recommendations in favour of eligible Muslims should be encouraged and I hope the Education Minister will call for the names of such as have applied for these professorships if the Selection Committee have not embodied their names in their list.

Yours, etc.

MAHILA SEVA MANDAL

Justice Madgaonkar At Prize Distribution.

On the 19th February a gathering was held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, for distributing certificates and prizes to the students who have passed with credit in the various classes of the Industrial School for women at the Parel Branch of the Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay. The gathering consisted of about 700 women and 100 men, the Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S., presiding. Mrs. Shuffi Tyebji, Miss R. Reuben and Mrs. Faridi were among those present. The programme included vocal and instrumental music and garba dance. A small exhibition consisting of the specimens of work done by the students was arranged in another portion of the hall. Mr. A. W. Phanse, the organising Secretary of the Mandal, read a summary of the report of the work done at the Parel Branch. The report showed rapid progress the classes had made since they were opened eight years ago. Sewing and cutting, fancy work, drawing and pen-painting and handicrafts are taught in these classes. Also first aid home nursing, home hygiene and health volunteers' classes are organised from time to time. The classes are held in the afternoon so that women who have to attend to domestic duties can take advantage of these facilities in their spare time. At present, the total number of students in all classes at the Parel Branch is 169 of whom 75 belong to the advanced and the intermediate and 45 to backward Hindu communities

in Maharashtra, 4 to the depressed classes, and 9 are Madras Hindus, 5 Gujarati Hindus, 26 Bene-Israelites, 4 Parsees, 3 Indian Christians and 2 Mahomedans.

A Charka class has also been started and about a dozen students have gone through the course of instruction in carding and spinning. Lectures, sometimes with the aid of lantern slides are arranged for the students. There was still much scope, said the Secretary, for expansion and further development. The Mandal needed the help of honorary lady teachers for imparting literary education and physical culture to women. Lastly the Secretary appealed for funds to build a separate building on the League's grounds at Parel for accommodating all the activities for women.

Miss Rebecca Reuben, B. A. stressed the necessity of educated women coming forward to volunteer their services for the advancement and economic improvement of their less fortunate sisters.

After distributing certificates and prizes, the president Mr. Justice Madgaonkar expressed his satisfaction with the useful work done by the Mandal and said that the popularity of the classes bore a testimony to the Mandal's organising capacity as well as to the enthusiasm of the students themselves who in spite of various difficulties and very limited time at their disposal learned useful arts and acquired such training as would stand them in good stead in their every day life.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

NOTICE TO QUIT CANTONMENT LIMITS.

JUBBULPORE O. C.'S UKASE.

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 20.
For observing hartal on the death of Pt. Motilal Nehru, the Officer Commanding Jubbulpore Brigade has ordered Messrs. Jagannath Prasad (Member, Cantonment Board), Sitaram Shankerlal, Ramratan, Makhanlal Agarwal and Badrinarayan to quit the Cantonment limits within 24 hours.

All these people are merchants and four of them have recently been released from jail the order served on them alleges that they in company with others formed themselves in a procession and went about the streets shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" and other slogans, which were likely to inflame the troops. This order further states that since these people did not show repentance on being summoned by the O. C., their presence is likely to spread disaffection among troops.

The facts are that no procession was ever formed, nor were any slogans raised.

SECTION 144 AGAINST GANDHI'S PICTURE.

CHARIOT PROCESSION HELD UP.

(From A Correspondent.)

GUNTUR, Feb. 19.
On 17th instant a chariot procession of God Shiva was stopped in the middle by the police at Tenali (Guntur Dt.) where Section 144 was promulgated, on the ground that a picture of Mahatma Gandhi was found attached to the chariot. A Sub-Inspector of Police at first removed the picture by means of a long pole, but a volunteer threw himself before the chariot and prevented the chariot from moving forward. The picture was again attached, but the police in their turn formed a cordon in front of the chariot and stopped the procession. The chariot has been deserted by the people. The people refuse to draw it back to the original place. Two men were arrested on the 15th at Tenali, Guntur District while having a gramophone music party, in Gandhi chowk, with the pictures of national leaders.

SATYAGRAHA AT ANKOLA.

VILLAGERS' FIRM ATTITUDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANKOLA, Feb. 21.
Shanbhags have been instructed to go back to their villages to collect land revenue dues. Circle inspectors are moving from village to village. But the villagers are firm in their refusal to pay. Shanbhag at Belambar is alleged to have threatened the villagers with possible dangers, lathi charges, attachments and confiscations. But the villagers have replied "we shall not pay till the Congress orders us". A complete non-violence prevails.

Old Lady Assaulted

(From A Correspondent.)

CHIKHILI, Feb. 19.
Picketing of liquor shops is going on most vigorously in Chikhili for the last three months. Yesterday an old lady Ichhaben of over 80 years was assaulted. Two ladies who happened to pass by interfered and checked the beating. After the old lady had gone home another lady took her place. She too was vulgarly abused and threatened. Ichhaben is being treated in the Local Board Hospital.

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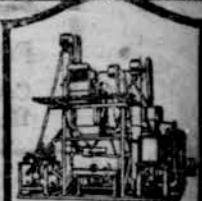
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RESTORING THE FERTILITY OF INDIA

Plea For Fertilizers

50 P. C. INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY POSSIBLE

Sir Alfred Chatterton in the course of an article on "Restoring the Fertility of India" in "Capital," dated 12th inst., observes: "There is urgent need to accelerate industrial progress in India to provide a wider and more diversified field of employment for its ever increasing population and to furnish means whereby the general standard of living throughout the country may be raised. The substitution of local manufactures for what is now imported offers much scope for co-operation between the Government on the one hand and the technically qualified Mercantile Community on the other, with the object of establishing a new or developing old industries. A detailed study of the external balance sheets as presented in the Sea Borne Trade returns will furnish much useful information, but it needs expert examination of a high order to deduce sound conclusions therefrom. Much more than this, however, is requisite to obtain a complete and accurate picture of the manifold activities, whereby the people maintain themselves and this data can only be gathered from a bewildering variety of sources, which renders it difficult to formulate reliable conclusions. Naturally from this state of things arise great diversity of opinions and these conflicting views, strongly held by opposing parties, greatly impede the efforts made to improve the material condition of the country and enhance its economic status."

OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS.

In recent years the engineering industries have made great advances, but the country is still in the main dependent on Europe and America for machinery and plant and till a high degree of standardisation is introduced into demands, there is little prospect of serious development of mass production without which competition with the giant factories overseas is hardly possible. Portland cement can be manufactured in more than sufficient quantity to meet the immediate needs of current building construction and there are a few minor industries which flourish behind the protection afforded by a revenue tariff. The fundamental obstacle to progress is that, though there is in the aggregate a large trade in many directions, the demand is scattered over a wide area, so that centrally placed factories have to meet heavy transport charges in the distribution of their products and are at a great disadvantage in meeting the competition of imports landed in the major seaports.

50 P. C. INCREASE IN PRODUCTIVITY.

The poverty of India is due to an adherence to a mediaeval system of agriculture and the prime necessity is to secure a greatly increased return from the cultivation of its soil. With a greatly extended franchise it is possible that there will be a reaction against tariffs as a means of encouraging industrial development and it may be that a demand will be put forward for more strenuous efforts to rejuvenate the soil instead of frittering away resources on the creation of industries behind artificial barriers, which may at any time be swept away. When it is realised that the productive capacity of the soil could be increased by at least 50 per cent., it is not impossible that adequate measures may be demanded to bring about so desirable an improvement. The Report of the Royal Commission has indicated in broad outline the reforms necessary and the policy which should be pursued. It is for those who have to carry out its recommendations to decide on their relative importance and the prospects of introducing them on a large scale without engendering friction. The ultimate aim is to increase the fertility of the soil and that can only be accomplished by restoring to it the essential elements that are lacking. Much can be done by the introduction of improved cultural methods and by the conservation of local resources, but reforms are only likely to be slowly adopted and even then when they are fully accepted there will be huge deficiencies in the available supplies of plant food, which can only be made good by the extensive application of mineral and synthetic fertilizers. The more rapidly they are brought into use the easier will it be to provide funds to carry out the recommendations contained in the Commission's Report as necessary to place India's future on a stable basis.

WIDESPREAD IMPROVIDENCE.

Modern industrial progress has brought about the concentration of India's growing wealth in the hands of a comparatively small proportion of the population and in rural tracts progress is hindered by a widespread improvidence which has created a vast burden of indebtedness which

leaves the cultivators in a hopeless position. Only here and there a capitalist landowner evinces an interest in the working of the land and the results he obtains by an intelligent application of modern ideas reveal almost boundless possibilities of increased fertility. Unfortunately education draws the wealthier classes into the towns and the 'intelligentsia' show no aptitude or desire for rural pursuits. It is almost certain that there is less enterprise displayed by the cultivators than was the case in the harder times of the latter part of last century. There is less frugality and incomes are less able to meet family needs in the way of luxuries which were formerly unknown.

EGYPT AND INDIA.

The weak position of Indian agriculture in respect to the use of fertilizers is enormously accentuated by the fact, that a large portion of the available supplies of cattle manure is dried and used as domestic fuel, whilst at the same time night soil in any shape or form is practically tabooed. It is well known that in both China and Japan, such material is most carefully conserved and is regarded as a most valuable source of fertility. In Egypt, the Nile deposits annually vast quantities of silt which, for at any rate the last 4,000 years, have maintained the productivity of the soil, but that is no longer regarded as sufficient under the more intensive system of cropping which has come into existence since the building of the Assuan Dam and the replacement of the old basic system by canals. In India also the canal systems aid greatly in maintaining the fertility of irrigated lands, but under tanks and reservoirs which already supply much land with water and will in the future supply an increasing proportion, the silt is to a large extent deposited in the reservoirs and lost to the service of agriculture. In the South of India, where tank irrigation is very widely extended, the cultivators in the dry season at the expense of much labour dig out the silt from the dry tank beds and convey it to their fields.

SHORT-TERM CREDIT.

There is no doubt that the Indian cultivator fully appreciates the necessity for manuring his fields, and it is certain that he would avail himself of any opportunities offered to him to obtain fertilizers. It is simply his lack of means that prevents him from doing so. To develop on a large scale the use of mineral and artificial fertilizers, the provision of short-term credit is the essential requirement. It is possible now to furnish unequivocal evidence, that an average return of about 100 per cent. can be obtained on investment in this way, and there is ample scope for the employment of hundreds of crores of rupees which will yield this return. It is, therefore, a financial problem of the first magnitude to provide the necessary credit facilities.

A CHANGE HAS BEGUN.

In comparison with the area under cultivation in India the volume of the external trade in fertilizers is very small but it furnishes evidence that probably the static position of centuries is passing away and that a period of change has begun. The idea that there is a progressive decline in fertility received no countenance from the Royal Commission which was of opinion that in an overwhelming proportion of the agricultural lands, the yield of the staple crops, apart from seasonal vicissitudes, is stationary. The pressure of the population on the soil is however increasing but this has so far been met by the steady progress in bringing land under irrigation and only to a limited extent in recent years by resort to land on the margin of cultivation. Roughly one acre of cultivated land is required per head of the population which may be compared with Japan, where less than one-third of an acre suffices.

FINANCING THE CULTIVATORS.

To sum up briefly the conclusions of this note, evidence has been furnished that in India the yield of crops is much below the standard now reached in other Oriental countries, that its importations of fertilizers are comparatively insignificant in contrast with those of Egypt and Japan, and that the increased yield of the soil due to the use of fertilizers is of the order of 50 per cent. From these facts it is deduced that there is profitable employment for a very large amount of capital in financing the cultivators that the increased return will add greatly to the spending power of the people and facilitate industrial development, and that ultimately it will be possible to establish very large electro-chemical and other plants to supply the internal demand for material to maintain the fertility of the soil.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy.

This was a criminal revisional application filed by Mahomed Hossain Abdulla Irani, a dealer in Persian carpets at New Nagpada, Byculla. The application was with reference to the order of discharge made by Mr. P. L. Thacker, the Presidency Magistrate, 6th Court at Mazagon in a case in which one Mahomed Bin Ishak, a broker, was charged at the instance of the petitioner for offences under sections 406 and 403 of the Indian Penal Code (Criminal Breach of Trust and Criminal Misappropriation) in respect of 24 carpets valued at Rs. 4,600. There was an agreement between the petitioner and the opponent who were introduced to each by a witness Abbas Hossain Kermani according to which the opponent took away the said carpets on approval ("amanat") and on the condition that the property in the said carpets was to pass to the opponent if he exercised his option of taking them by paying the price in full. The learned Magistrate on considering the implications of this agreement and recording the oral and documentary evidence of the petitioner and his witnesses and the significance of 14 entries from the books of account, held that the evidence was not sufficient to make out a 'prima facie' case against the accused, in order to frame a charge, he further held that the accused took away these carpets on credit and not on entrustment or approval as proved by some of the entries.

Aggrieved by the order of the Lower Court the petitioner applied for a revision of the said order on the ground that the carpets taken by the accused were taken on approval and that the entries proved the petitioner's contention. The petitioner urged that there was strong and conclusive evidence both oral and documentary that the carpets had been taken away as 'amanat' which signified entrustment.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. V. T. Bhandarkar, Advocate, appeared in support of the petitioner. Mr. Shingne, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown while Mr. A. T. Vanaik, Advocate, appeared for the opponent. Mr. Kaderbhoy relied on 51 Cal. at p. 797 to the effect that the property did not pass till the whole price was paid and also referred to Benjamin on Sales which affirms that the taking of goods on credit is inconsistent with the idea of their return.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel, held that the learned Magistrate had erred in discharging the accused on the ground of the insufficiency of evidence for the making out of a 'prima facie' case in order to frame a charge. In their Lordships' view, the course of dealings between the parties and especially the circumstance that the entry marked Ex. W showing the return of the carpets served to negative the argument of the silt but it went to show that the goods were taken away on approval. Their Lordships accordingly set aside the order of the learned Magistrate and remanded the case for re-trial to the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate, with a direction that he should appoint another Magistrate to retry the case.

MRS. NAIDU IN HYDERABAD

A Brief Holiday For Health.

The Hyderabad Correspondent of the Hindu wires:—

A rousing reception was given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on arrival by Manmad train after 18 months absence. In spite of the fact that the train was late by two hours, a large crowd of Khaddar clad young men patiently waited on the Secunderabad platform who on a moderate estimate would number 1,500. On arrival she was garlanded by Mr. Vaman Naik, President, the local Congress Committee. An equally warm welcome awaited her at the Hyderabad station where she alighted. The National Flag was conspicuously displayed and cries "Bharat-mata-ki-jai" rent the air.

Later in the evening I called at the "Golden Threshold", the residence of her husband Major Naidu. Mrs. Naidu was talking to some ladies who had called on her. Immediately afterwards she received me. I found her tired and careworn. She told me she was suffering from fatigue for the last two days owing to railway journey and that she was not keeping good health. A thump, which was hurt in Yerawada Jail, was giving so much trouble that she could not even sign letters. She told me smilingly she was keeping the best health in jail but the last few strenuous weeks have taxed her. She therefore proposes to take absolute rest till the 23rd when she intends leaving for Bombay.

She appeared somewhat reluctant to discuss the political situation. She remarked every thing was unsettled and assured me that Mahatmaji was keeping good

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BASHIKARAN KABACHA. Wearer of this will acquire the unique power of bringing any man or woman under his absolute control and thus accomplish anything and everything and he likes. Rs. 8-10. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 38-4.

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R. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B. C.) Hakhsola, CALCUTTA.

health but Pandit Motilal's death was a terrible blow to him and a serious loss to the country at large. In spite of political preoccupations and poor health. Mrs. Naidu's sunny geniality continues. Though she avoided discussion of politics, I feel she expects hopeful results from Gandhiji's mission. Assuredly there was no trace of pessimism in her talk.

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OR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Ports	Tons	Arrive	Leave
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Manila	10500	20 Feb.	28 Feb.
Shanghai	3807	20 Feb.	28 Feb.
Amoy	12000	20 Feb.	28 Feb.
Swatow	7061	25 Feb.	3 Mar.
Yokohama	5362	27 Feb.	1 Mar.
Amoy	10500	27 Feb.	1 Mar.
Yokohama	6972	18 Mar.	31 Mar.

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(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	From Hong Kong	From Kobe
Hiobibu	22000	4 March	10 Mar.
Yasukuni	22000	18 Mar.	24 Mar.

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1 pill, taken 2 hours before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for three days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If 2 bottles are taken continuously sure to remove IMPOTENCY.

1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO.
Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley Bart.
B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S.,
Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS." Writes:—"BEE BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM,
3, BYRAGIMATAM ST., MADRAS.

ONE OF THE DARK EPISODES IN INDIAN HISTORY.

(Continued from previous page)
cessionists was not more than 1400.
(4) That no processionists from outside the Borsad town arrived at Borsad earlier than the morning of the 21st of January.
(5) That the number of men accompanying women or going with the processions at a distance should not have been shown; and events have shown that the rifle was never used. This in itself is a sufficient refutation of the reckless statement made. Equally reckless and wild is another statement in the first Press Note that "had action been delayed any longer, it is certain that serious trouble would have arisen that would inevitably have involved the use of the fire arms." Action was never delayed, in fact it was precipitated and hastened by the impatience and pre-determination of the police.

35. We now come to the charges that the police were drunk and that they abused women in the "filthiest language." Many women whom we saw told us that the eyes of some police were red and some were smelling badly. But we do not attach much importance to this charge. Because the actions of the police, whether they were drunk or not, were in our opinion, such as would put to shame the conceivable actions of even the dead drunken. The abuse by the police has been admitted in the Press Note, through as a reciprocal action. We have no evidence as to whether the women abused the police. If, however, we venture to conjecture, we feel that our Indian women, particularly those of respectable families, have not yet gone so low as to indulge in filthy and indecent language. It is stated that "no ears were shocked" by anything said by the police. If the ears are not shocked at hearing filthy language, either they must be the ears of indecent men or they must be deaf.

36. Lastly, in trying to reduce the number of casualties and minimise the seriousness of the injuries, the Press Note states that "it is most improbable that any serious cases should have been taken three miles to Bhadrans when there was a well run dispensary at Borsad." If only the Director of Information will take the trouble of writing to the Medical Officer of Bhadrans, he will learn that the Bhadrans dispensary dealt with five in-door cases (4 ladies and one male) and not less than 16 out-door cases. Most of the in-door cases, had he will also learn, confusions on backs and waists (loins and hips), one Laxmi Ben had inflammation of the whole of the right leg, the patients were complaining of pain all over the bodies, particularly on joints. In the case of out-door cases, the Director will further learn that most of them had confusions and one had a wound of lower extremity. He will also learn that a few of the in-door cases were in the dispensary for about a week and that the out-door patients were being treated even when we were there. The idea of a "well run dispensary at Borsad" is given in the Press Note itself when it stated at the end that "it was not possible to examine them (i.e. the cases brought by volunteers on cots, etc.), as a large crowd of people had assembled in the dispensary and round about." So, the Note gives its own refutation and the Bhadrans dispensary gives the facts.

CONCLUSIONS.

37. We now summarise our conclusions thus:-
(1) That the demonstration of the 21st of January was not only as a protest against the police action of the 15th of January.
(2) That the processionists went to Borsad in eighth groups and encamped themselves in six "gharamshalas".
(3) That the number of processionists was not more than 1400.

previous page)
with the lathi and delay which too clearly would have made the use of the rifle inevitable. The lathi charges were made no less than six times and we fail to understand where the question of choice between immediate action and delay came in. In spite of the first few charges, women did form and re-form the procession more than 25 to 30.

(6) That the processions were exclusively of women.
(7) That the water arrangements made by the Borsad "Panjarpole" were disturbed, earthen vessels were broken, it is stated, by the police and water in the rest turned down.

(8) That the police went, between 11-30 a.m. and 12 noon, to the Bazar Street and forcibly caused the shops to be closed; and in doing so, they beat some of the shop keepers and customers.

(9) That the police entered the library and beat some readers there including the librarian.

(10) That most of the men whose names appear in the list of the injured in the second Government Press Note were beaten outside and independently of the processions; and that the inclusion of these men in the list of women injured in the processions is, in our opinion, a deliberate attempt to mislead the public by creating confusion in their mind and to shield the police against their reckless attack on women.

(11) That the first two lathi charges on men show that the police seemed to have made up their mind to disperse at all costs the demonstration and, with a view to facilitating the dispersal of the processionists, they created the requisite amount of panic in the town by indulging in two unnecessary charges on innocent men. Otherwise their conduct is inexplicable.

(12) That not less than four lathi charges were made on four processions at four different times and at four different places. The charges were more severe on those who were leading the processions and carrying flags.

(13) That in these lathi charges many ladies were injured by lathi blows and but-ends of the rifles, some were kicked, some had their pulled and were dragged and a few even fainted.

(14) That the authorities took no steps to give water and medical help to the injured except to those who had been arrested and were subsequently convicted; and that in the lock up no heed was paid to their condition.

(15) That the police made a lathi charge on two men in the house of a weaver who were in no way connected with the demonstration.

(16) That 159 women and only 13 men were injured; that the percentage of the injured women and men to the total number of the processionists and men accompanying them comes to 13.3 and 1.2 respectively; that of the injured women, we saw and took statements from 111, i.e., 69.7 per cent. that of the women we saw, 29 or 26.1 per cent. had visible marks of injuries seen by us; that 31.9 per cent. of the women complained that they were having pain for some days after they were beaten; that 13.6 per cent. complained that they had fever after the happenings; that 100 per cent. complained that their hairs were pulled; and that 9.0 per cent. informed us that they fainted when they were being beaten.

(17) That the Borsad police were determined to disperse the processions, that they mercilessly beat the women without any regard to Government instructions; and that the attacks were most severe and brutal.

(18) That with the percentage of casualties among women (13.3) and men (1.2) and having regard to the fact that most men were beaten outside the processions, it is impossible to believe that women were injured during the process of men being chased away.

(19) That the versions in the "Kaira District Gazette", published by the District Magistrate of Kaira, and the Press Notes not only vary but are, in many cases, contradictory.

(20) That the statements in the "K. D. Gazette" and other Press Notes regarding the cause of the demonstration, number of processionists, throwing of stones, and dust, injury to women and the extent of the force used, considerably vary and are contradictory.

(21) That the contradiction do present anything but a true picture of the Borsad happenings; that they only exonerate the police from their wanton conduct and shield them under the protecting wings of authority.

(22) That the allegation regarding the Borsad people arming themselves with lethal weapons is baseless and an after-thought calculated to justify the police action and discredit the non-violent nature of the processionists.

(23) That the issue of a prohibitory order on the 22nd of January shows that previously there was no prohibition against the processions.

(24) That no stones and no dust were thrown at the police and no brickbats were used.

(25) That no policeman was injured.

(26) That the allegation that some women were carrying stones is untrue.

(27) That the situation was in no way serious; it was subsequently made anxious by the police action; and that action was never delayed; it was precipitated and hastened by the impatience and pre-determination of the police.

(28) That the actions of the police, whether they were drunk or not, were such as would put to shame the conceivable action of even the dead drunken.

(29) That, in our opinion, the Borsad happenings form one of the dark episodes in the recent history of India and that they were tremendously lowered in the eyes of the public.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON	
New York, Feb. 21.	To-day's closing.
March	10.94
May	11.23
July	11.47
October	11.75
December	11.94

NEW ORLEANS COTTON	
New York, Feb. 21.	To-day's closing.
March	10.93
May	11.23
Middling Spot	10.69

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS	
New York, Feb. 21.	To-day's closing.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON	
Liverpool, Feb. 21.	Opening Closing
February	5.82 5.82
March	5.83 5.83
April	5.87 5.87
May	5.93 5.93
June	5.97 5.97
July	6.04 6.04
August	6.07 6.07
September	6.10 6.10
October	6.14 6.14
November	6.18 6.18
December	6.22 6.22
January	6.25 6.25
February	6.28 6.28
Middling Spot	5.99

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES	
Liverpool, Feb. 21.	To-day's sales
Estimated Spot sales	4,000 bales
Sales for Export	4,000 bales
Sales of East Indian	4,000 bales
Cotton	4,000 bales

EGYPTIAN COTTON	
Liverpool, Feb. 21.	Opening Closing
March	9.21 9.21
May	9.33 9.33
July	9.45 9.45
September	9.57 9.57
October	9.62 9.62
November	9.67 9.67
January	9.70 9.70
February	9.73 9.73
Spot	9.70

INDIAN COTTON	
Liverpool, Feb. 21.	To-day's closing.
Broad Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.64
Broad Fine (Good Staple)	4.34
Broad Superfine (Good Staple)	5.04
Oomra Good	3.99
Oomra Fully Good	4.18
Oomra Fine	4.38
Bengal Good	3.84
Bengal Fully Good	3.99
Bengal Fine	4.14
Scinde Fully Good	3.99
Scinde Fine	4.14
Scinde Superfine	4.29

READY COTTON SALES	
Bombay, Feb. 21.	To-day's sales
100 Ital India Arvi 185-3/4	135 Bussan & Co. Akola, 4 on to Umra.
283 Bussan & Co. Shegaon.	181-1/4.
168 Bussan & Co. Shegaon.	181-1/4.
112 Bussan & Co. Dhamangaon.	182.
122 Khatam Mill, Pachora old 153.	72 Bussan & Co. Darwaha, 180.
200 Bussan & Co. Barwaha, 181.	114 Volkart Bros. Arvi, 187.
104 Oshman Suleman. Chopda.	181-1/4.
76 Kotak & Co. Makeji, 171-3/4.	43 Phoenix Mill, Shimpur, 171.
60 Phoenix Mill, Beawar, 165.	290 Japan Cotton, Mahu, 179.

RAILWAY BUDGET, SEVERELY CRITICISED.

CRY FOR RETRENCHMENT

DELHI, Feb. 21.

Sir Dinsha Wacha felt that having regard to the circumstances the results of the railway services were satisfactory. He reminded the House that he had been a student of Railway budgets for half a century. "These railways are most valuable asset of the whole system of Government of India. They have produced all the wealth which our extremist friends are now trying to destroy. Let us trust the railway experts and wish well for the railways in future." He advised the Government to follow the policy of borrowing more than their requirements in years of cheap money and spend these when money was tight.

ABOLISH PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT.

Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas criticised the growth in expenditure which alone was responsible for deficit in spite of increase in traffic. His remedies to meet the situation were the abolition of the non-paying Railway Publicity Department, withdrawal of concessions to Army Department, transfer to army budget of loss on strategic lines, abolition of appointments such as Sports Officer heavy retrenchment in staff of Agents Offices, reduction of 20 per cent in salaries of officers and of 10 per cent of employees drawing above Rs. 250, thereby saving a crore and ten lakhs. He complained against Governments trying to give Muslims representation at the expense only of the Hindus, leaving Europeans, Anglo-Indians and other minorities unaffected.

UNPROFITABLE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Shivdev Singh Uberoi felt that much of the railway loss in traffic was due to its failure to adjust its timings to compete with motor lorry traffic. He declared that a concern which consumed over fifty per cent for its working expenses and thirty-three per cent through interest charges could not be called profitable. India was already too heavily burdened with debt.

ALL IN GOOD TIME.

Sir George Rainy Railway Member winding up the debate explained to Mr. P. C. Dutt that the question of the construction of bridge over Surma River was under consideration, but it was most unlikely that any money would be spent on it during the next financial year, as all new constructions had been stopped owing to deficit budget.

He assured Mr. B. K. Basu that he was more than ever convinced that separation Convention could not be satisfactorily settled apart from the big constitutional problem. But the Convention must come under examination in connection with the constitutional changes. This was inevitable apart from any particular proposal which might be made, obviously, when as part of constitutional development, the whole question was raised as to how far the existing source of the central revenues might be transferred to the local Governments, and the question of contribution of the railways to the central revenues must come under examination along with the whole future system of the administration of railways.

SIMLA MICAWBER.

Alluding to the charge that the Railway Board was over-optimistic in the estimated revenue for the next year, Sir George Rainy said there was also the danger of over-optimism and he hoped that in the latter part of next year there would be some improvement in the conditions.

He told Mr. Browne that the Railway Board could not be treated in exactly the same manner as the staff in a trading concern in the matter of reduction of staff or salaries, but he stated that if there was unnecessary expenditure it ought to be cut down. Instructions had been issued to Agents of Railways, which were perfectly clear, and an improvement was expected to result. He, therefore, could not agree with Mr. Shivdev Singh Uberoi that a Committee of Enquiry was necessary now.

THANKS TO WATCHA'S ECONOMICS.

Railway Agents must be given at least six months in which to give effect to the instructions unhampered by talks of enquiry and having to submit returns. Concluding the Railway Member thanked Sir Dinsha Wacha for its retrospective survey and joined him in wishing for better times for Railways.

THE COUNCIL ADJOURNED TILL MONDAY—A P.

WIDOW'S HOME AND AN APPEAL.

The Hon. Secretary writes: "The public are aware that the V. V. S. Sabha has been working in this Presidency for the past 4 years to popularise widow remarriage and to put an end to the practice of widow-burning. In addition to the already existing activities of the V. V. S. Sabha by way of propaganda through our Pracharins in the city and in Mofussils by holding public meetings, distributing literature on the subject, assisting and arranging widow remarriages whenever and wherever possible, we have started a Widows' Home attached to our Sabha by name 'Sir Gangaram's Vidhya Bhawan'. Where timely shelter and free boarding and lodging will be given to the Hindu widows until suitable matches are secured and their marriages celebrated. There is a matron in charge of the Home and Rao Bahadur T. Bhuvanram Gupta Garu, will be in direct supervision of the same. At present the Sabha has on its rolls 5 widows aged 15 and 25. Two highly educated. We appeal to the benevolent public and sympathisers of the cause to help the Sabha financially and recommend such of the widows as are desirous of marriage to the Sabha and also assist the Sabha to get suitable matches for the candidates on its rolls. All communications and remittances may be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, V. V. S. Sabha, 161 Broadway, G. T. Madras.

Amusements

THE CAPITOL LAST TWO DAYS, At 6-30 and 10 P. M.

THE MYSTERIOUS ISLAND

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JULES VERNE'S FANTASTIC AND EXCITING STORY

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Indian Made CHINA CLAY JARS.

ACID JARS, Simple Jars, Students' Ink Bottles, etc. Fire Bricks, Fire Clay Goods of high grade can be had at moderate price.

Apply personally or write to:
M. JANARDAN & CO.,
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The Excelsior
6-30 and 10 p.m.

CLAUDETTE COLBERT
IN
Manslaughter
A Paramount Picture

Do Steel Bracelets replace her diamonds—because the man, who loves her, loves duty more.

ARE YOU UNEASY ARE YOU WORRIED? ARE YOU IN TROUBLE?

Are your troubles resulting from enmity, debts, business deals, love or marriage. Is it weakness? Timidity or a complex that restrains your action. You can obtain solutions and correct guidance through medium of

MAHMOUD BEY
the Egyptian Spiritualist, now in Bombay at
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Consult him and get his readings to help you. Three questions answered free of charge.

Your questions are answered in your own paper by automatic writing.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Kid Grows Up
JACKIE COOGAN
In his first Talking Picture.
TOM SAWYER.

Adapted from Mark Twain's Immortal Classic.

EMPRESS TALKIES
6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE DELIGHTFUL ROGUE

Featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
An All-Talking Radio Picture.

The Programme includes
MADAN THEATRES
TWO INDIAN TALKIE SHORTS
as under
MOONIRAI.
The popular Songstress in a New Song.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1931.

RELEASE OF CONGRESS LEADERS.

It Serves "To Dramatise The Plight Of The Led
Who Still Remain In Prison."

The "Nation", New York, writes:—
The release of Gandhi and other Nationalist leaders in India, with the concurrent termination of the government order under which the Working Committee of the Congress Party has been an outlaw organisation, will make fluid, at least temporarily, a situation that threatened to harden into deadlock. The release was made, according to the Viceroy, in order that the Nationalist leaders might be free to decide their future attitude toward the Round Table results. It is hard to see how the Working Committee in the light of past pronouncements can consistently accept the Round Table recommendations as they stand without convincing assurance that the self-government promised therein shall be real and the reservation shall not be merely a device for preserving British dominance. Unconditional amnesty to the thousands of political

prisoners in Indian jails might provide that assurance. It might even break down the power of the Congress Party to continue its revolutionary activities. As it is, the release of the leaders serves to dramatize the plight of the led, who still remain in prison. At the same time it appears that the Round Table results, along with the gesture of amnesty so far given, will find considerable favour among the business elements, whose wide support of the Congress Party is simply proved by the statistics of British-Indian trade given out the day before Gandhi's release. In the event of a split in the Congress Party, the future course of events—the difference between further co-operation with the British and revolution—will depend of course on the strength of the two factions. At present only one thing is certain—the decision of the Working Committee will be the next important development in the Indian drama.

INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM.

How America Looks At It.

The "Nation" of New York writes:—
The practical results of the Indian Round Table Conference are probably best summed up in the report of the committee on federal structure given out by Lord Sankey on January 12. The complete text is not yet available, but according to cable reports it is a delicately balanced composition of which the main theme and counter-theme may be stated as follows: Responsibility for the federal government of India will in future rest upon the Indians themselves, "subject to certain special reservations". The report goes on to outline the form and functions of the new constitution, and though lack of space prevents any detailed examination here, certain important points may be cited as indicating its general burden. Executive power is to be vested in the viceroy. He will appoint a prime minister who will choose his own cabinet. Ministers may retain office, however, only with the confidence of the legislature. Administration, financial and otherwise, of the army and foreign affairs is left entirely in the hands of the viceroy; the Indians are to have control over internal finance; but the viceroy may intervene when the credit of India seems to him likely to be prejudiced in the world money market. Finally, wide powers are available to the viceroy through his veto over legislation and by reason of such reservations as the following: ".....in certain specified situations which may arise outside the sphere of these subjects (the army and foreign relations) the Governor-General must be at liberty to act on his own responsibility and must be given the powers necessary to implement his decisions"; "in the event of a breakdown of the constitution adequate powers will have to be vested in the Governor-General for the purpose of enabling the King's Government to be carried on."

"OUTLAW ORGANIZATION".
So much for London. What about India itself? The Congress Party led by Mahatma Gandhi is, according to the Simon report, the strongest political power in India. It was not represented at the conference. At present it is an outlaw organization with at least 30,000 adherents in jail. Yet its activities—the boycott, the no-tax campaign, the civil disobedience, movement in general—are certainly not decreasing either in volume or intensity. It is obvious to anyone who has kept in touch with the Indian press that the Congress Party can cripple the working out of any British scheme of government if it so chooses. That it will choose to do just that to the Round Table report as it now stands is a foregone conclusion.

Here is an impossible situation. Practically, the British must

either break the power of Gandhi or obtain the co-operation of the Congress Party in framing the new constitution for India. The first alternative seems entirely beyond achievement. The second seems almost as hopeless as the first—but not quite. In London, on January 15, Lord Sankey in presenting his report said this, among other things:

There is a story in our Bible that wise men came from the East. I see many sitting at this table. But there are many still left in India whose opinion and whose assistance is necessary to complete the work of this conference and to start the future government of India on proper and safe lines.

IMPOSSIBLE CONDITION.
It is obvious that his words refer to Gandhi and the Congress Party. Moreover, persistent rumours have indicated that many of the Round Table delegates, British as well as Indian, realize that Gandhi's support must be obtained if any new constitution is to succeed. To that end various delegates urged both publicly and in private that all political prisoners in British India, including Gandhi, be released from prison. It is further suggested that the Round Table Conference be resumed in India and that Gandhi, having been released, be invited to attend. Prime Minister MacDonald, in closing the conference, took note of the first suggestion and promised amnesty, but only on condition that the civil-disobedience campaign cease—a condition which Gandhi would certainly refuse.

It has been said over and over again in London since the conference opened that the British at last realize that India must eventually govern herself. If it is true that Great Britain has undergone, if not the idealistic "change of heart" that Gandhi has so long and so often demanded, at least a change of mind based on consideration of British-Indian trade figures since the boycott began, it could find no better way of indicating that change than by an act of amnesty. But it must be unconditional. Only then would it furnish tangible proof which Gandhi and his followers might honorably accept that the British raj has a heart as well as a bankbook, that it can and will keep its promises, and that "safeguards" are not merely a device for keeping power. On such a basis negotiations might proceed with more faith on both sides.

Governments are notoriously shortsighted, and there is perhaps little likelihood that anything either so generous or so practical will take place, but it is to be hoped that by some such move Great Britain may make it possible for India to have her freedom and yet be spared a revolution even more disastrous to life and trade than the one now going on.

STATES PEOPLE'S
FOUR DEMANDS

Deputation Waits On
Gandhiji.

THEY CAN'T BE NEGLECTED

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, February 22. A deputation of Indian States people, headed by Prof. Abhyankar, in response to a telegram from Mahatmaji reached Delhi yesterday noon.

Prof. Abhyankar was interviewed by representative of the "Hindustan Times" and he says: The cause of Indian States people seems to have been almost given up, or rather neglected at the Round Table Conference. The present scheme of Federation sells away states' peoples' fundamental rights and makes the Princes more autocratic and irresponsible.

Mr. Abhyankar asks the Congress leaders to demand through revision of the present Federal Scheme and secure the rights of seventy millions of States peoples. The members of the Deputation Messrs. Abhyankar, Rangharia Kapadia and Kakabhai Kothari saw leading Gujratis and Kathiawadis who evinced great interest in States Peoples' convention meeting in Bombay in March next.

RECEIVED BY GANDHIJI.

The Deputation was received by Mahatmaji this morning and it placed four minimum demands of the States People before him:—
(1) States people must have representation in Federal Legislatures by direct election.
(2) Declaration of Civic Rights must be incorporated in Federal constitution.
(3) Supreme Court must ensure safety of these rights.
(4) In any future Conference for constitution making in which the Congress participates the States people as such must have representation.

The deputation had full three hours' discussion with Mahatmaji and now they are seeing other Congress leaders on the subject. The Deputation is being very warmly received everywhere and the question of States' peoples' rights is becoming a real, live question.

HAPSBURG IN BUSINESS.

Troubles Of An Ex-Archduke

VIENNA. (By Mail).
Ex-Archduke Heinrich Ferdinand of Hapsburg-Lothringen, born in 1878, who was a general in the Austro-Hungarian Army during the war, finds himself in financial difficulties and has asked for an arrangement with his creditors. For many years he has lived a retired life at his small castle of Parsch, near Salzburg. He married a bourgeois girl, who bore him three sons. Last year, for the sake of his family, the ex-Archduke, although utterly inexperienced in business, let himself be persuaded to embark on commercial enterprise, and became partner in an American firm of stove-makers, losing his fortune of £5,000. The liabilities of the firm exceed its assets by more than £4,000. Heinrich Ferdinand's relatives are trying to come to some arrangement with the creditors to prevent the little castle, his only property, from being sold.

The ex-Archduke who has a strong interest in art, and is himself something of a painter, has lived on extremely modest lines. His case recalls that of several other Hapsburgs who have gone bankrupt when trying their luck in business.

Municipal Commissioner To Go

—:—

BANGALORE, Feb. 21.
After a lengthy debate the City Municipal Council adopted to-day by a majority a Congress Party resolution stressing the abolition of the Municipal Commissioner (the Chief Executive Officer) lent by Government on the ground that it was unnecessary and tended to undermine the power and prestige of the elected President commanding the Council's confidence.—A. P.

SUBASH BOSE'S
ARREST AND AFTER

"Malicious And False
Statement."

KIRANSHANKAR ROY'S
CHARGE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.
Sjts. Makhanlal Sen, Editor "Anandabazar Patrika" and ex-President Bengal Council of Civil Disobedience, J. N. Biswas, eminent Engineer, and three others who were arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous in connection with the black flag demonstration on the day of the opening of Round Table Conference were released this evening from Dum Dum Special jail.

"FALSE AND MALICIOUS".

Sjt. Kiranshankar Roy, former Secretary B.P.C.C. in the course of a statement to the Press characterises the statement of Sjts. Kanti Ghosh as intermediary in connection with the incidents on "Independence day as false and malicious. Describing what had happened Sjts. Roy, who was detained under arrest at home says: "The story that we—I or anybody on our side—suggested preventing arrest is a malicious and false statement; that I or anybody, suggested the names of persons to be arrested, is pure invention". Continuing Sjts. Roy says Mr. Ghosh approached Sjts. Subhas Chandra Bose and others on behalf of the Police Commissioner and requested them to abandon the celebrations and see the "Commissioner on the subject. The request was rejected by Sjts. Bose, who made it quite clear that he declined to drop the celebrations.

RAMAN RECEIVES WARM
RECEPTION

CALCUTTA, February 21.
Sir C. V. Raman, winner of the Nobel Prize for Physics, returned this morning from his European tour and was given warm reception by Professors and students at the Howrah station.

Nobel Prize Winner



Sir C. V. Raman on return to Calcutta was warmly received by his friends and colleagues.

"LUXURY" TABLE-CLOTHS

Protest By Vienna Hotel-Keepers

VIENNA. (By Mail).

The so-called "luxury" hotels in the Ringstrasse are hit hard by the municipal rates and taxes. At a protest meeting of their owners and similar Vienna places now tabulated by the municipality as "luxury" establishments, some owners intimated that for the reason of economy they would be obliged to use red and blue table-cloths, instead of white ones. At many Vienna restaurants the coloured table-cloth has hitherto marked the "popular" part of the building (called "Schwemme"), where dishes served cheaply, but where there is hardly the same sense of comfort as in the more expensive part. Hundreds of employees are also to be discharged, and a number of proprietors have even threatened to close down altogether.

KING'S SON-IN-LAW
INJURED.

Struck His Head Against
Stone.

WHILE HUNTING IN
YORKSHIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Earl of Harewood, husband of Princess Mary, was thrown heavily while hunting in Yorkshire and sustained cuts and injured his ear.
Lord Harewood's horse fell in thick mud while taking a hedge. Lord Harewood, in falling, struck his head against a stone.
Princess Mary was riding close behind, but did not see the accident. Lord Harewood was rushed by motor to Harewood House where several stitches were put in the ear.—Reuter.

KING'S GREAT INTEREST
IN SPEED KING.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Captain Malcolm Campbell visited Buckingham Palace this morning to receive his Knighthood from the King. His Majesty displayed the keenest interest in his achievement and questioned him closely on technical matters concerning his car and the problems of high speed travelling. A great crowd cheered Sir Malcolm as he drove away.—B. O. W.

SJT. SEN GUPTA IN DELHI.
EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW WITH
GANDHIJI.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.
Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta accompanied by Sjts. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy arrived last evening. He is staying at Dr. Ansari's residence. Sjts. Sen Gupta had one hour's exclusive conversation with Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P. Special.

MOVEMENT IN HALOL

(From A Correspondent.)

HALOL, Feb. 20.
Shiva Meia, a farmer of Dan-kheda, was arrested yesterday. He is to be tried under Section 188 I. P. C.
Panchmahal's third "Dictator" Mr. Panalal Parikh is very busy moving day and night in villages asking Khatrias to remain firm to their pledges and also in connection with the no tax-campaign.

HANDICAPS.
Census officers are receiving no encouragement from villages, and they are greatly handicapped in their work. As farmers refuse to answer the questions of the officer, he mainly depends upon the information given by Talai, and he finishes his work.

A PEASANT NOVELIST.

Literary Education Of The
Trenches.

BUDAPEST. (By Mail).

A first novel called "Emberok" ("People") by a Hungarian peasant has gained praise from the literary world for its beauty of language and the true pictures of peasant character. Pal Szabo, the author, is thirty-seven, and possesses one acre of ground, which he cultivates with the help of his wife and two children.
In an interview with the "Regel", Szabo said that he had only begun to read seriously during the war, when bundles of books were sent out to the soldiers. On one occasion, when the captain of the neighbouring regiment was killed by a shell which fell on his library, Szabo rushed through heavy gunfire to rescue what books he could. Among them he found the "Umbrella of Saint Peter" by the Hungarian author, Kalman Mikszath, which made a deep impression on him. He conceived the idea of writing a novel because he felt that the fate and character of the peasant was little understood by novelists.

INSKIP WINS FARSHAM
BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.
Polling in the Fareham bye-election took place yesterday and the result was declared to-day.
Sir Thomas Inskip (Conservative) polled 8,749 votes.
Mr. Pearson (Labour) 6,312.
Mr. Cross (Liberal) 3,517.—B. O. W.

ROUND TABLE
CONFERENCE.

Measure That Came
Too Late.

AN AMERICAN OPINION.

The "New Republic" New York writes:—

The Round Table Conference on India has closed, and neither a constitution nor a definite pledge of dominion status has come out of it. What was accomplished was a survey of difficulties, an honest attempt to bring the minds of the conferees together, and a tentative agreement on certain important objectives like a federal constitution, with some form of protection for minorities and autonomy modified in the transitional stages by reservations in the British interest. Now, as Premier MacDonald has said, the Indian delegates must go home and try to win public opinion for what has been accomplished, while the British delegates consolidate British opinion. What are the chances in this direction? Apparently small, as far as the Indian delegates are concerned. They left India as an unrepresentative minority, while the Congress forces under Gandhi refused to sanction negotiation without a definite advance pledge of "the substance of independence." While they have been away, Indian opinion has been embittered by the civil-disobedience campaign and the repressive measures used against it. If the delegates had been able to return with a definite and completed program, ready to be put into effect, they might conceivably have had a chance of winning support. As it is, there appears to be no more opportunity of rallying Indian opinion about the still inchoate result of the Conference than there is of the acceptance of Mr. MacDonald's offer to grant amnesty to political prisoners if the campaign of passive resistance is abandoned. As was foreseen, the Round Table Conference is one of those measures which, though it might have been effective if undertaken earlier, came too late to accomplish its purpose.

EUROPEAN FEDERATION
FIASCO.

Insurmountable Obstacles.

NATIONAL RIVALRIES

Pessimism so deep as to produce a state of apathy seems to have been the atmosphere of the meetings at which a League of Nations commission discussed the immediate possibility of a European union. There were, it is true, a few hopeful developments, chief among them being M. Briand's willingness to forget his grandiose political schemes and talk in terms of agricultural credits and lower tariffs. But even this limited form of European co-operation is faced by difficulties which no one seems able to surmount. There is the play of alliances between Italy, Germany, Hungary and Turkey on the one side, and France supported by the Little Entente on the other. There is the naval question between France and Italy. There are the efforts of Italy to obtain a loan, hitherto blocked, it is said, by the French and British governments. There is the inescapable fact that nothing permanent can be accomplished without Soviet Russia, whose economic interests are partly opposed to those of western Europe. Finally there is the general atmosphere of distrust now spreading over the Continent. Everybody admits that national rivalries have led to an economic disaster and, unless checked, will lead to a greater one in the future. Everyone admits that international co-operation is the only way out. And yet, in spite of some astonishing survivals of good will and public spirit amid diplomatic intrigues, nobody seems able to do anything about it. The new diplomacy is as impotent in the face of economic ruin and defeat as was the old diplomacy in the face of a world war.

PRINCE AS
BRITISH TRADE
AMBASSADOR.

His Speech To Be
Broadcast.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George continued their journey through Bolivia yesterday and entered Chile at Ollague last night where they were accorded an official reception at which the Governor was represented by the Minister of Marine. A popular reception awaited the royal visitors this morning at Antofagasta and Copiapo.

SPEECH TO BE BROADCAST.
Despite the many technical difficulties to be overcome in arranging relay transmission, the British Broadcasting Corporation hope to be able to broadcast to English listeners the speech to be made by the Prince of Wales at the opening of the British Empire Trade Exhibition in Buenos Aires on March 14th.—B. O. W.

SOUTH AFRICAN TEST
MATCH.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The final cricket test match between England and South Africa began at Durban to-day. South Africa won the toss and scored 32 for no loss before lunch. Rain prevented further play. The detailed closing scores were: Siedle (not out) 23. Mitchell (not out) 9. Total 32.—B. O. W.

BURMA CIGARETTE
DUTY BILL PASSED.

Despite Popular
Opposition.

RANGOON, Feb. 21.

The Burma Council, after debating practically for the whole day passed the Burma Cigarettes Duty Bill, as amended by the Select Committee which, owing to representation, substituted, the contemplated tax of one rupee per pound for one rupee four annas per 1,000 in case of cigarettes valued at Rs. 5 or less per 1,000, and Rs. 2-8-0 in other cases on all cigarettes manufactured in Burma and those imported into Burma but not taxed under the Tariff Act.

Several members of the Peoples' Party and Mr. Joakim, representative of the Burma Chamber of Commerce opposed the Bill on the ground that the duty was too high and would affect the local industry and also the exportation of Burma tobacco but members from other non-official groups supported the Bill.

THE USUAL MAJORITY.
Motion for the consideration of the Bill and its passage, made by the Forest Minister, were both pressed to division and were carried by large majority.
The Council also passed several additional grants.
Time being up further debate on the Criminal Law Bill was not resumed to-day and was postponed till March 4.
The Council adjourned till Monday when discussion of the demands for grants will commence.—A. P.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE
RETURNS

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of January 1931:—
Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 1449 lakhs.
Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 1737 lakhs.
Net movement of treasure imports Rs. 96 lakhs.
Total visible balance of trade merchandise and treasure in favour of India Rs. 208 lakhs.
Balance of remittances of funds in favour of India Rs. 301 lakhs.
"Excluding goods such as Railway materials for State Railways under Company management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.